

The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week . . .

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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NO. 13

THE FIGHT AGAINST OLEO

Senate Discussion Enlivened by Sharp and Vigorous Attack.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT WAYS

Proposed Tax Was Declared to Be Not Against a Product But Against a Fraud.

Associated Press.
Washington, March 26.—The senate has resumed consideration of the oleomargarine bill and Mr. Hansbrough (R.) continued his speech in support of the measure.

He charged that the oleomargarine manufacturers employed methods which were not at all creditable, and that they were opposing the pending bill because its enactment no longer would render profitable their traffic, which had been placed under the ban by legislatures of many of the states. He declared that the oleomargarine manufacturers were pleading to Congress for a business that had been outlawed by many states.

In opposition to the pending measure, Mr. Stewart of Nevada, said he was unable to discover any principle or legislation that warrants such a bill as this.

He saw no more reason for taxing oleomargarine than for taxing colored butter. He declared that the butter makers were palming off unclean and unwholesome butter upon the consumers by coloring it and yet they claimed that oleomargarine makers had no rights to color their product.

Mr. Dolliver (D) spoke in support of the pending measure. He said the oleomargarine manufacturers by their evasion of the law already upon the statute books had put themselves in partnership with lawlessness and base pretenses.

Mr. Dolliver said he had been much impressed by the cheerful way in which the senator from Mississippi had stated that the pending bill would be defeated with only a bare dozen votes if a secret ballot upon it could be taken in the senate.

"Since I made that statement," said Mr. Money, "I have had arrangements on that side of the chamber (the Republican side) that it is a fact."

In the course of his speech Mr. Dolliver declared that the oleomargarine manufacturers and some of the dealers in the article were evading constantly the law of 1886, which provided that every package of oleomargarine should be stamped plainly. In front of his statement he exhibited a package of oleomargarine which he had purchased "from a famous butter dealer" in Chicago. He said the package was marked, but it would tax any man's ingenuity to find the mark. He then handed the package to Mr. Tillman and challenged him to find the mark required by law to be on the wrapper.

Mr. Tillman failed to discover the imprint. Mr. Dolliver pointed it out printed in fine type in a corner of the wrapper. The incident excited lively interest and amusement.

Mr. Dolliver referred to a well-known oleomargarine and butter dealer in Chicago, who spent more than half his time in the courts for violation of the oleomargarine bill.

"And he never gets into the courts," said he, "but he finds there side by side with him the attorneys for the oleomargarine manufacturers."

Mr. Dolliver declared that the only way to "break up nest like this" was to reduce to a minimum the grants of the rascality." He said there must be something fatally wrong with a business that spends more of its time dodging the police and the courts than the other branches of the business. If this business was looking for a fight to a finish with the Ameri-

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL

Associated Press.

Washington, March 26.—The report of the house committee on the Chinese exclusion bill was filed today by Representative Perkins of New York, who drafted it. The report says in part:

The committee are unanimous in the opinion that the admission of Chinese laborers into this country would be a serious evil. Every endeavor has been made to report an act which will secure the exclusion of Chinese coolies. We recognize the fact that stands under the present exclusion laws result chiefly from the abuse of transit privileges and the introduction of Chinese claiming to be merchants who are really laborers. We have endeavored to guard against these evils.

On the other hand, this country desires to obtain its fair share of commerce with the east and with China, and in our treatment of the privileged classes, the genuine merchants, students, etc., allowed by the treaty to enter this country, we have endeavored to avoid any discourtesy or annoyance which was not required to prevent fraud."

The report says that the few provisions of the Kahn bill stricken out were such as might have brought into question the constitutionality of the measure.

The report further says:

"The committee have stricken out the provision of the Kahn bill which forbade the employment of Chinese on ships carrying the American flag on the Pacific. We regard this provision as foreign to the purposes of the bill, which is to prevent the entry of the Chinese into this country. We also regard it as injudicious. The result of such a provision would be to com-

TERMINATION OF A REMARKABLE LIFE

Cecil Rhodes, South African Politician, Promoter and Multi-Millionaire Is Dead.



Associated Press.

Cape Town, March 26.—Cecil Rhodes died peacefully at 5:57 p.m. on Monday evening, after having suffered a few words and sank quickly. The immediate cause of his death was two successive attacks of heart failure. At his bedside were Dr. Jameson, Dr. William Smartt, the commissioner of public works; Colonel Elmhurst Rhodes, director of signaling of the South African field force, and Mr. Walton, a member of the assembly of Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Rhodes' last words were the names of his brothers and some of the others present which were meant to be good-byes. The only person who attended him during his illness and who was not present at his death-bed was Dr. Stevenson. All the others, his "boys" and personal servants, were admitted at the last.

The body will be taken to Groote Schuur, the residence of the deceased near Cape Town, on a special train tomorrow. There it will probably lie in state for a day or two and the public will be admitted to view the remains. It has not yet been determined where he will be buried. It was the wish of Mr. Rhodes to be interred at Matoppo Hills, Rhodesia. Certain of his friends will proceed to Matoppo Hills to determine whether it is practicable to carry out this wish.

The features of the dead man are placid, and a death mask of them will be taken.

The government has decided to give Cecil Rhodes a public funeral. His remains will be brought here from Groote Schuur for the burial service, which will be held in the cathedral. The body will then be taken back to Groote Schuur and eventually will be interred at Matoppo Hills. Since Mr. Rhodes took to his bed three weeks ago his friends had been most anxious that he should recover sufficiently to be taken back to England.

The cottage where he died was a simple seaside cabin, small and close to the railroad. It was ill-fitted to be a sick chamber, although the utmost was done to improve the ventilation and make it more comfortable. Dr. Stevenson slept by his patient every night that he might be in readiness to administer oxygen, which practically kept Mr. Rhodes alive. Last Sunday he lost all interest in everything, and since then he had dozed the hours away. His rally from the crisis of Tuesday left but the faintest hopes for his ultimate recovery. These were entirely abandoned with the renewal of the attack at noon today.

The news of his death spread through Cape Town between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening and caused profound grief. All places of amusement were immediately closed. An open-air concert was stopped and the audience uncovered while the band played the "Dead March."

The people then silently dispersed.

SOME INCIDENTS OF CECIL RHODES' LAST YEARS

Associated Press.

London, March 26.—The death of Cecil Rhodes came as no great surprise to those few who saw and knew him during his long visit to London during the winter. Whether it was due to his experience, or the accumulated anxieties regarding the war in South Africa, with an accompanying change of public feeling in England towards him, there is no doubt he was almost completely broken down within the last two years.

Even his appearance changed. His once finely chiseled face had become bloated and his always huge frame filled until he became so stout as to make walking a matter of difficulty. He was frequently attacked with severe heart troubles, during which he exhibited the stoicism which marked his extraordinary career. Nor did he allow his bodily ailments to interfere with his business. Among his associates in the city he never mentioned that he did not permit himself to be mentioned to them.

Up to the last Mr. Rhodes kept a firm grip on all those vast South African interests created and controlled by him. Except that he was more irritable and more dictatorial, there was no outward change in his method of handling men, millions and empires. Towards the social side of life, however, he soured visibly. Once his old friend at the office of the British Consulate, South Africa, who was over him shut himself up from the curious in an unrefined London hotel, where he utterly denied himself to all except half a dozen favored intimates. Dr. Jameson was his constant companion. Indeed, none of Dr. Jameson's indiscretions ever affected the warm friendship existing between the two men. They had been in the park in the morning taking solitary walks on horseback, never breaking out from a walk, the cynosure of all eyes, yet severely observant of the hundreds of London's politi-

FUNSTON SCORES HIS CRITICS IN THE EAST

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., March 26.—General Frederick Funston was in this city today on his way to California. General Funston delivered himself of a scathing denunciation of the eastern newspapers which criticized his speech before the Lotus Club in New York. He said:

"I have been nagged by that class of papers until I am tired. Editorial they will fully misinterpret my remarks and I am glad to express my independence of their opinions and their talk and that of their kind, about my using dishonorable and unfair means in the capture of Aguinaldo. Also that I have violated the articles of war. They know a great deal more about the articles of war. Everything is permissible in a campaign except the violation of a flag of truce. As a matter of fact only four of my men in the expedition were dressed in the insurgent uniform. The others were dressed as Filipino peasants."

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LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO BUILD RAILROAD TO ROUTT COUNTY

Special to the Gazette.

New York, March 18.—Through the enterprise of D. H. Moffat, W. G. Evans, and Samuel Perry, of Denver, another railroad is to be built in Colorado. Arrangements have just been completed here for its construction. Its promoters say it is only to tap the rich resources of Routt county but there is some among leading capitalists that it will ultimately be an air line to Salt Lake City and, in connection with Senator Clark's new road, a trunk line to the Pacific. Those who know the public spirit of Mr. Moffat and Mr. Evans know they never do things by halves and that their devotion to Colorado's welfare will cause such a line to be built if it will aid the state.

However, the present plans are to build a line only as far as Hot Sulphur Springs. The principal owners of the Denver City Tramway company, namely, Mr. D. H. Moffat, Rodney Curtis, Charles J. Hughes, the Evans estate and others of Denver, acting in concert with New England owners of the stock of that company, have completed arrangements for building a line of railway directly west from Denver through Middle park to Steamboat Springs and the coal fields of Routt county.

The road will cross the Snowy range by means of a tunnel two miles long located near James peak, and will open a territory not now served by any railroad, rich in deposits of coal and precious metals, well supplied with timber and grazing lands and already occupied by many ranchmen with large herds of cattle.

It is announced that right of way has been secured for the first 10 miles west of Denver, which will take the road as far as the nearest coal deposits, and that contracts for grading this first section will be let early in April of this year. The importance to Denver of the new railroad is deemed to be very great.

VALIDITY OF MINING SECTION.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 20.—From every indication it is safe to say that the extra session of the legislature will adjourn tomorrow night. Both houses have adopted the report of the conference committee on the revenue bill and all that remains is for the measure to be enrolled as amended and passed on third reading in each house. This should be completed by tomorrow night. The amendments of the conference committee were adopted without debate, except in the house. Representative Rawalt raised a question as to whether or not the mining section was constitutional as it is worded. A part of it reads: "The assessor when he receives such statements (meaning the statements from the mine owner relative to output, proceeds, etc., shall determine the gross proceeds of any such producing mine or mining claim for said preceding year, and shall, at the same time, determine the net proceeds as herein defined for said preceding year, and shall, for the purpose of assessment for taxation, value such producing mines, or mining claims, at a sum equal to one-fourth of the said gross proceeds for said preceding year for any such mine or mining claim."

Mr. Rawalt's contention was that the section specifically stated that the sum must equal one-fourth of the gross proceeds; thereby leaving the assessor some discretion as that officer could if he chose place a lower valuation on the property. He contended that if the mining section was contested in the courts, it would be declared unconstitutional, and the mines would then be valued under the provision of the last section of the bill which recites that it at any time any property is found to have been omitted from the assessment rolls, it shall be valued by the assessors at its full cash value. He contended that the mining men would find that eventually this section would be killed and their property would be valued at its full cash value and they might as well have adopted the Neely amendment in the first place.

Mr. Rawalt has been in favor of the Neely amendment all the time, and when he called attention to this error today he said he did so in order that the mining men would not adopt the section without fair warning. He did not raise the point until just before the motion to adopt the committee report was put. When he had finished talking, the vote was taken and the report was adopted with but two votes recorded against it, namely, Rawalt and Twombly. After the house had adjourned, the members congregated and discussed the question raised by Mr. Rawalt. Opinion was about equally divided as to whether he was correct or not. Mr. Hollenbeck said he believed the point was well taken, that it left the assessor with no discretionary power. Mr. Morris thought Rawalt should have called the attention of the house to the matter beforehand, and that he should not have waited until the last moment. Mr. Pitschke said: "I believe Mr. Rawalt is right, and that the miners will eventually find their property assessed by the county assessors the same as any other property. However, seven out of the eight members on that conference committee were mining men, and if they allowed such an error as that to go through, they themselves will be to blame, and it is none of our funeral."

Speaker Montgomery when asked what he thought of Rawalt's position said: "He is entirely wrong. The supreme court will never sustain his contention. The supreme court did render such a decision as he refers to on a law passed by the Ninth general assembly but that law specified in dollars and cents what the assessment should be. This provision is not an abstract statement, but the amount of the assessment will depend entirely upon the production of the mines. Under the law he referred to, everyone knew exactly what amount would be assessed against certain property, but I defy any man to forecast by this provision what amount will be assessed against any mine in the state."

Senator Rush admitted that there might be grounds for the contention but did not believe any supreme court would ever render a decision killing the section. Thus the discussion went on all over the building.

There is one provision of the governor's call over which the two houses differed, and that is the creation of a tax commission. The senate today voted to pass the Ammons bill creating such a commission, but the house adopted a few ideas from each of the three bills of that nature pending and passed a bill on second reading which will go to the upper body tomorrow. The Ammons bill was killed by a vote of 10 to 14 as follows:

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., March 20.—Mr. McKeon Lapham, solicitor of the department of agriculture, has been detailed to survey irrigable land along the Arkansas river from Broomfield to the Kansas line. Mr. Lapham and an assistant will be employed in that work from April 1 to December 1.

Through the efforts of Senator Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Lapham has been detailed to the Indian Commission to draw up a plan of irrigation for the Indians, and to authorize the Indian office to expend \$100,000 more placed to the credit of the Indians. A sufficient amount of water for irrigating reservation lands is to be obtained by purchase of water and by right of water from the Montezuma Canal company and its constituent storage reservoir for storing sufficient water to supply the needs of the Indians during the dry season. It is proposed to irrigate from 5,000 to 7,000 acres of land and if this is done it is believed the In-

dians can be made self-supporting. Senator Penrose today reported favorably Senator Patterson's bill authorizing the payment of \$2,500 to Robert J. Spotswood and heirs of William Chapman of Colorado, for additional compensation for carrying United States mail between Morrison and Fairplay and Fairplay and Leadville in 1875.

The Washington Times tonight says that reports that ex-Senator Wolcott is to be given the position as secretary of interior are without foundation, but that he is to be offered a position as minister to Italy.

BOW THE BOERS GET THEIR AMMUNITION.

By Associated Press.

New York, March 20.—C. A. Wessels, N. D. Wohrmann and J. M. D. Bruyn Boer delegates who have been in this country for some weeks, sailed on the La Gasconie today. Mr. Wessels said he did not leave the ammunition found in the ruins of the Hoboken fire was intended for the Boers. "The Boers have no money to buy ammunition," said he, "but when they need any all they have to do is capture a British convoy and they have enough to supply them for a long time."

"The Boers British are well established in a precedent of two years to come in the Indian fashion in which they can be beaten," he said. "They carried on. I asked the president to point a commission of army officers to review the conduct of the Boer-British war, but which he will do in a month."

According to the statement, after the Boers wear British uniforms in battle,

Mr. Wessels said the Boers have a uniform of their own and therefore when they can out of wearing apparel the only way that they are able to procure is to take some British soldier's clothes, from which, he added, the distinguishing marks were always removed even to cutting off the coat buttons.

DECISION ON BOYCOTT.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 20.—Judge Palmer rendered a decision this morning which will affect the Royal Clerks union of this city and if upheld by the higher courts will affect all similar unions throughout the state. This decision is to the effect that labor unions, including miners, mill hands, teamsters, bakers, meat packers, hotelkeepers and restaurant cooks, may be organized and maintained in the state to serve the people.

The bill should have received a two-thirds majority, which is 21. Late yesterday, the vote was reconsidered and the bill was resurrected and recommended to the Fourteenth general assembly.

The measure as adopted by the house provides for a tax commission composed of three elective members from three different districts of the state as created. The first three commissioners to be appointed. After that, they are to be elected. The commission to have charge of the assessment of corporate property and to also fix a value of assessment for those articles common to all counties. The bill retains the state board of equalization as an equalizing body only.

A large part of today was spent in having fun in both houses. A number were late in returning from lunch and fines were imposed such as cigars, candy, etc., the same to be brought to the love feast to be held tomorrow night. During the afternoon the members of the house were entertained with two speeches in Spanish by Garcia and Sanchez. Mr. Sanchez is one of the seven Republican members, and has never addressed the house either during the regular or the extra session. When he mounted the platform this evening he requested Mr. Bell to introduce him at the bar, not speak English fluently. As interpreted by Mr. Bell, the first of his speech was one of commendation to the Fusion members for their work. Then he straightened up, and with imposing gestures fairly brought the house to its feet with his not-understood Spanish eloquence, but which a moment later Mr. Bell interpreted as follows: "And since associating with you, my fellow members, I have made a solemn resolve never to allow the Republican party to vote sheep in Costilla county again." No one knew what Sanchez had said, but his dramatic gestures and his interpreter's reference to the long-forgotten 1900 campaign story of voting sheep in order to get seven Republican members of the house elected, simply set the house crazy. They cheered, yelled and yelled again. Sanchez whirled on Bell as though he could exterminate him, but the joke was too good and he joined in the laugh and resumed his seat.

Since the report of the conference committee has been made public the deliberations of that body are also being found out. The committee was in session 48 hours and during a great part of the time the fight was over an amendment placed in the bill by the state which read as follows:

"Provided, that such board (meaning the state board of equalization) shall not have power to assess any tramway, electric road, cable road or street railway located in the streets of any city or town or upon any public road."

The amendment had for its purpose the prevention of the Denver Tramway company from being valued by the state board of equalization, but it might catch all electric roads.

Representative Sprague, who was one of the conference committee, led the fight against this amendment, but he did object to the assessors valuing interurban electrical roads when they competed with steam railroads. When the conference committee met he was the only member who advocated this change, but by continued effort and work he succeeded in securing a unanimous report for his contention. It was his opinion that the courts should decide what electric lines were street railways. He was in favor of inviting the building of interurban lines, and this would never be done until the promoters were sure that their lines were to be valued by the same assessing power as steam railroads.

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ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, March 21) Parents' meetings will be held at the Manitou High school at 1:45 this afternoon; an attractive program has been prepared and there will be a social session with light refreshments.

Cliff house at Manitou will open for the season tomorrow, a Raymond party in 150 being booked for breakfast.

Marriage of Miss Eleanor Richards and Rev. G. W. Winters McCrory took place in Washington last evening, both were former residents of Colorado.

A 17-year-old boy was arrested yesterday charged with starting the prairie fire near Broadmoor, Wednesday.

Milton Fulver, an old-time resident of Colorado Springs and a pioneer in the state, is dead.

Owing to the absence of a quorum last night the city council meeting was adjourned to tonight.

Local capitalists have incorporated a company to build an electric plant and street car lines in Guanajuato, Mex.

Jury in the Whitsell damage suit failed to reach a verdict and was discharged.

(Saturday, March 22) Bids for grading Institute street will be received up to noon today and the work pushed as rapidly as possible in order that the new street car line may be constructed at once.

City council was again obliged to adjourn owing to lack of quorum.

Citizens of Fountain last night gave their annual dance and supper for the benefit of their baseball team.

There are a good number of entries for the race meet to be held June 10 to 14.

Colorado college and the local High school will play baseball at Washburn field at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

House sub-committee which has charge of the Colorado Springs public building will present unanimously favorable report and Representative Bell feels confident that the building is assured.

(Sunday, March 23) Board of trustees for the new sanatorium has been selected as follows: General Palmer, Dr. Solly, J. G. Shields, H. C. Hall, J. Arthur Connell.

Taxpayers of Iwywild and Brookside will hold another meeting Tuesday night to discuss the advisability of forming a town corporation.

An oil well is to be sunk at Bijou Basin, in the northeastern part of this county, and another at Fravencie, east of Colorado Springs.

List of Instructors for the local Chautauqua is nearly complete and general plans of Secretary Truesdale have been ratified; representatives will be sent through Kansas and Nebraska to advertise the school.

It is understood that work on the Y. M. C. A. building will be resumed within 10 days; contributions to the fund are still needed.

Suit of Wallace against insurance company was dismissed in district court at cost of plaintiff; it is understood that there was a settlement.

Superintendents and principals round-table of the Colorado State Teachers association and the council of the association will meet in this city Friday and Saturday of this week; there are reduced railway rates and a large attendance is expected.

(Monday, March 24) Three fire alarms, two of which were for fires in the business section, kept the local department on the run yesterday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Light, the new pastor of the United Brethren church, preached his first sermon here yesterday.

Jewish societies celebrated the feast of Purim last night.

The city council meets tonight.

T. J. O'Donnell has written letters to members of the Democratic party advocating the re-election of Senator Teller. Local Democrats have received letters from Mr. O'Donnell.

D. G. Caswell of Thunder mountain, has been besieged by callers seeking information about the new mining district.

Ministers' meeting today at First Baptist church.

A baseball game has been arranged between the college team and the Millionaires for next Saturday.

(Tuesday, March 25) The irrigation congress will meet here October 6 to 9, inclusive, instead of in August.

At the meeting of the Ministerial association yesterday the preachers went to the "City hotel," where they chopped wood.

Dr. P. F. Gildea has purchased the residence at the northwest corner of Cascade avenue and Bijou street for \$14,000.

Boulder Glee and Mandolin club concert at the Opera house tonight.

One of Harvey Young's paintings has been hung in the Corcoran Art gallery at Washington.

Local composers were heard at a concert last night at Perkins hall.

The El Paso County Baseball league was organized with five clubs in the circuit.

The members of the Pike's Peak club will have a smoker at the club rooms tomorrow night.

The city council will meet again Thursday evening of this week.

The Plate avenue bridge over Shook's Run may be substituted for the Huerfano street bridge over the Monument in the proposed new bridging of the Monument at Mesa road.

E. B. Hughes has invented an adjustable red globe for a railway lantern. His parents are coming and the invention is likely to be adopted into general use in railroads throughout the country.

(Wednesday, March 26) Organization of the Home and Education department of the Woman's club was effected yesterday morning, with Mrs. W. E. Taylor as chairman.

Dr. Lancaster gives the first of two lectures on "Adolescence" at the Ferris school on Cache la Poudre street at 3:30 p.m. today.

Another law suit in which James Burns and James Doyle are on opposing sides, was begun yesterday in district court; claims said to have been made to the Citizen Telephone company are the basis of the suit.

W. S. Dunning has resigned as chief clerk of the Antlers, to accept a more remunerative position elsewhere.

George W. Andrews of Fort Worth has been promoted to be general agent of the Rock Island to succeed W. W. Wood who recently resigned.

Annual meeting of the Elks lodge last night resulted in the election of R. L. Holland as exalted ruler.

STATE

(Friday, March 21) A soil expert of the national department of agriculture has been detailed to survey irrigable lands along the Arkansas river from Rocky Ford to the Kaukaus line.

Both branches of the legislature have adopted the report of the conference committee on the revenue bill and indications are favorable for adjournment tonight.

Representative Rawalt questions the validity of the mining section of the revenue bill on the ground that it is specifically made for the senate committee on military affairs will ultimately lead to his retirement by the

one-fourth of the gross proceeds and is not left to the discretion of the assessor.

(Saturday, March 22) J. Maurice Finn, a well-known attorney of Cripple Creek, has announced himself as a candidate for congress.

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New opera house in Victor was formally opened last night; a large delegation from Colorado Springs augmented the attendance from all parts of the district.

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George B. Beasley is the nominee for mayor of Woodville.

Last week's shipment of gold and cyanide bullion from the Camp Bird mine was of an estimated value of \$70,000.

Ouray has recently organized a board of trade which it is believed, will be of great benefit to the city and county.

Governor Orman has signed the Montezuma remedial bill and the revenue bill.

Owing to the fact that the house seems to have forgotten to add the revenue clause to the revenue bill as amended, the new measure may not go into effect for 90 days and assessments will have to be made under the old law.

Educational committee of the Colorado commission of the St. Louis world's fair held its first meeting in Denver yesterday.

GENERAL

(Friday, March 21) Lieutenant William S. Sinclair of the Twenty-eighth infantry, tried by court martial at Manila on the charge of causing the death of a soldier prisoner by gassing him and pouring water on his head, has been acquitted.

Governor-General Wood has left Havana on his way to Washington, where he is expected, a final consultation will be held with President-Elect Palma and other Cubans in regard to establishing a Cuban government.

Noah Davis, formerly a justice of the supreme court of New York state, died at his home in New York city yesterday, day of old age. He presided at the trials of William L. Tweed for official malfeasance and of S. S. Stokes for the Frank Murphy.

Mayor Wright of Denver has called a meeting of public library trustees to discuss Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$200,000 for a public library.

Police Captain Delaney of Denver has been suspended, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer.

It is currently reported in Pueblo that the United States Steel corporation has an option on the Colorado Fuel & Iron company's holdings at \$50,000.

Fire in the Rio Grande yards at Glenwood Springs destroyed a car house and a car of oil.

(Monday, March 24) At a courting meet in Denver, Secretary Whitehead and Attorney Stephenson, representing the Humane society, were assured for trying to prevent the match.

G. Caswell of Thunder mountain fame, was a visitor in Cripple Creek yesterday.

The Glee and Mandolin clubs of the University will give a concert in Victor tonight.

New revenue bill will shift the burden of taxation in Teller county from non-productive mining property to other classes of property.

Considerable snow fell in the Cripple Creek district yesterday and thunder was heard for the first time this spring.

(Tuesday, March 25) Well No. 1 of the Western Slope Oil, Gas & Development Co. at Grand Junction is going down 30 feet every 2 hours. Other companies are pushing development.

The Humane society is preparing to prosecute persons connected with the coursing meet held in Denver, Sunday.

Judge Palmer of Denver has decided that labor unions can not station houses to promote a boycott of a business house.

Denver is to have a new evening daily printed in German. It will be called the Colorado Herald.

Judge Palmer of the district court made permanent the injunction restraining the Cripple Creek miners from boycotting the store of Harry Rosenthal.

Assessor Lyght of Teller county takes the stand that the different hills of the district are different localities in the sense that word is used in the mining section of the new revenue law.

Olef Thisell of Cripple Creek was bound over to the district court for assault upon C. K. Miller, whom he cut with a knife.

The Martin well at Boulder is now down 2,056 feet and indications are good for early discovery of oil.

It is said oil has been found at Fort Collins at least depth at Boulder.

The body of Raymond Bishop of Denver, the young graduate of the School of Mines who was killed in the Liberty Bell snowslide, was recovered yesterday.

(Wednesday, March 26) Speaker Montgomery is about to go to Washington to attend a conference, the object of which is to consolidate the Trans-mississippi congress, the Irrigation congress and the Mining congress.

Mrs. Clooney, for 17 years a resident of Leadville, is dead; she was nearly 100 years old and was in the habit of attributing her excellent health and advanced age to the constant use of tobacco.

Charles G. Axtell, professor of Greek in Kalamazoo college for the past 12 years, is dead.

Professor F. Osborne Ward, an eminent historian and linguist, died at Yuma, Arizona, March 20.

Charles G. Sower, director in a number of railroad companies, is dead in Pasadena, California.

(Tuesday, March 25) The Arkansas Derby at Little Rock, Ark., was won by Prolly, Flora Pomona second, Huntress third.

A strike seems imminent in the anthracite coal region of the east, a resolution having been adopted in convention providing for a strike, the date to be fixed after a final appeal to the National Civic Federation.

The bill introduced in the senate by McMillan of Michigan to provide a safe and convenient means of sending money by mail has been introduced in the house.

House disposed of only 39 pages of the river and harbor bill, leaving 50 pages still to be considered.

(Wednesday, March 26) Secretary Hay and J. N. Leger, minister for Hayti, have signed at the state department a naturalization treaty. The convention is drawn on the usual lines and will be submitted to the senate.

(Saturday, March 22) Captain J. B. Coghlan is about to be advanced five numbers on the list of naval captains through the remission by the president of part of the sentence of confinement with hard labor which he is now suffering; this will make him rear admiral in the course of the year.

The opinion is expressed that the statements made by General Miles before the senate committee on military affairs will ultimately lead to his retirement by the

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SOME INSTANCES OF CECIL RHODES'S LAST YEARS

(Continued from Page 1.)

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How they were invested Mr. Rhodes

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A GREAT
RELIGIOUS OCCASION
In the Philippines

Fiesta of the Immaculate Conception

Written for the Gazette
by
MISS CORA FAY

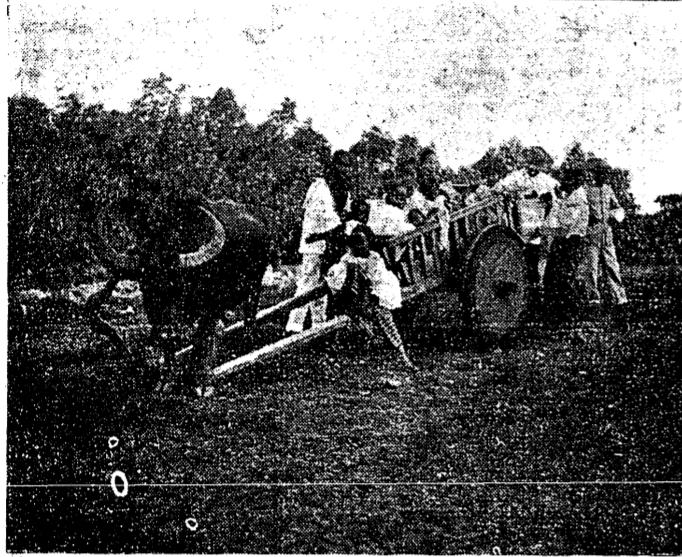
MISS CORA FAY, one of the teachers from the public schools of this city who went to the Philippines last summer to take charge of a normal training school, has written a most interesting letter to Miss Mollie Gregory, describing the observance of a certain religious festal day among the natives, and incidentally, she gives much information of the island. Miss Fay is stationed at Zamboanga, a town about two days' boat ride distant from Manila.

In her letter, Miss Fay says:

"Zamboanga is a very quiet little place, and from time immemorial the natives have looked forward to the celebration of holy days as both social and religious climaxes, on which occa-

tioning one room for the orchestra, one for the señoritas' dressing room, one where liquid refreshments were to be served, and the main body of the large room left for dancing. These beautiful walls, with green verdure were tastefully decorated with flags draped mirrors and red cross banners. From the ceiling hung immense chandeliers. On both sides of the entrance way, large graceful palms were nodding; this also formed a shaded walk from the school to the street, and in the evening when the countless Japanese lanterns were lit, the picture was one of oriental splendor never to be forgotten.

"The holiday was ushered in, properly speaking, on Saturday noon, December 7, for it takes these people of the tropics a long time to get started,

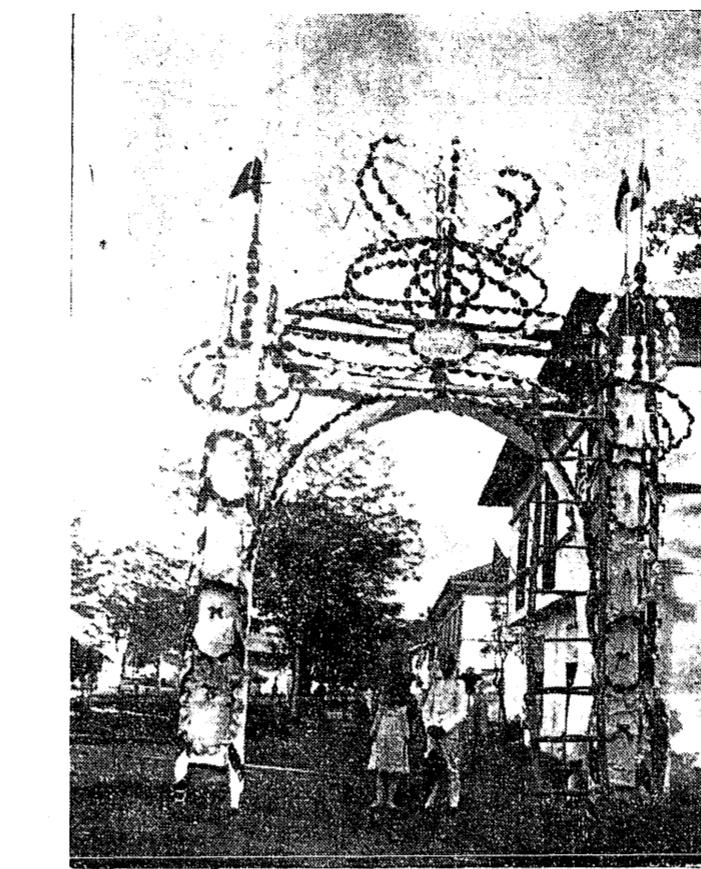


A TYPICAL FAMILY GROUP WAITING FOR THE PARADE ON "FIESTA DAY."

sions both the sacred and holy, and the humorous and ridiculous tendencies are allowed full sway.

"Since arriving here September 16, I have witnessed the festivities attendant on 'Pilox day,' or the celebration of the placing of the statue of the holy virgin in the niche of the old Spanish fort, by divine hands, the natives being 'unconsciously' holding the day marking the second capture of Manila by Americans, and also 'All Saints' day,' but it yet remained for the crowning event of the year, the Feast of Immaculate Conception, on December 8, when all other days dwindled into such utter insignificance that one almost forgot that there were other days. We are prone to live so much in the present that I may be biased somewhat in believing this day to be looked forward to with greater interest, possibly than any other. For now, as I sit on the shady veranda of my cozy nipa shack, enjoying the cool breezes, I look down the street and view gayly decked

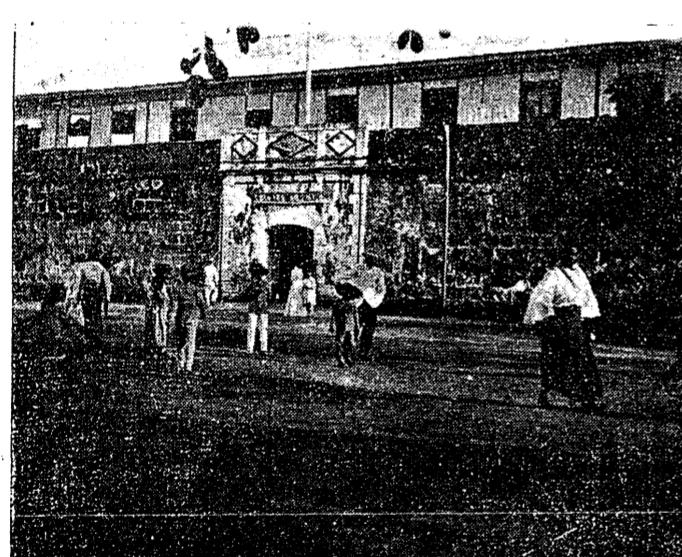
and by heralding its coming in advance, they usually manage to assume the correct attitude when the day shall really have come. Just as the clocks struck 12, the church bells set up a terrific din, something after the manner of a fire alarm in a country village, guns and fire crackers were set off, and after a few minutes of thunderous and deafening noise, we knew that the 'fiesta' had really begun. Several show boats had stopped their sports that had been planned, so the parade, composed of natives, men, women and children, and two 'made-up' figures supposed to be dressed 'same American' began to move. These Americans in effigy were probably 15 feet in height, made of bamboo frames, covered with cloth—the man wearing conventional black, with a high silk hat, and the other, a figure of a woman, robed in white and looking like a rejected relic from a collection of ante-diluvian 'what-nots.' We Americans are still at a great loss to learn the significance of



Archway of red and white. All around the edges up to the top can be seen small glasses. These were filled with cocoanut oil and contained small wicks and made bright lights.

their teachers. Arriving at services rather late, I was disappointed to see a huge stone door to the church was simply locked, and from this vantage point I was able to get a view of every part of the congregation and the church. The sermon had already commenced, and the clear, musical and convincing voice of Father B., a Spaniard, filled all space and reached every nook, even up to the rickety and dilapidated old choir loft, from which the

side and remain standing. It was indeed a picture straight to see hundreds of little brown faces, with straight, luxuriant hair drawn tightly back from the forehead, and formed into a sort of a Phrygian knot at the back of the head near the crown, and over this each señora and señorita wears a soft lace mantilla customary to all Spanish countries, for following the teachings of St. Paul, women are not permitted to enter the holy tabernacle



FRONT ENTRANCE TO FORT.

archways, flags of all nations—Old Glory oftener, but sometimes a fancy table scarf, oriental shawl of finest texture or, in lieu of anything better, a bright colored handkerchief tied to a bamboo pole and stuck out through the nipa roof, or extending from an open window. Long strips of bamboo and bamboo sticks were stretched straight around other shacks, midway from ground to roof. A table is outside of every house, neatly covered with a white cloth and bearing its burden of California wine, vermouth, St. Louis beer, 'tuba' and soda water, and presented over by several dusky damsels from the South Sea islands.

"For weeks and weeks, each attempt at conversation with the natives was met with an enthusiastic effort on their part to impress to us some anticipatory glimpse of the glories to expect from this day, and I confess I had been in much the same state of excitement as the average American boy who cannot wait for Fourth of July. The preparations were under the supervision of the 'presidente' of the province, and were of proportions becoming the capital of the island of Mindanao and the province of Zamboanga. On Thursday morning workmen partitioned the boys' school room with temporary walls of cocoanut leaves—

these two figures which were carried about with such ludicrous veneration. Saturday night the streets were brightly illuminated, and 'night made hideous' by native bands promenading the streets. I have really forgotten how many bands were on the streets that night, but I do remember that the bands happened here all at once, and could you but know what band music here means, I am sure I would have your sympathy. They were playing when I went to sleep, and were still going at full blast when the blessed Sabbath day was ushered in with more ringing of bells, more firing of guns and cannon, and still more hand music. I say music advisedly.

"There is but one church in Zamboanga, I had an excellent opportunity to form an impression of the representative types of all classes here, for the Catholic church is doing a work which would have never been undertaken by a less courageous body. When these people were low and barbarous savages, the faithful Jesus came in their midst and for many decades have taught both by word and by example the principles of the gospel. Now, however, and the usually well-dressed congregations, the universally gentle manners and the home love manifested by these people speak plainly of the success of

white-robed Filipino boys freely dispensed sounds that only the pen of a Poet could describe, and no one appreciates.

"There are but few seats in the church—these plain benches which are placed up near the altar—and only a few people can be accommodated with this convenience. The remainder of the congregation is disposed of in a queer fashion—the women on one side of the room, either kneeling or sitting on the floor, while the men occupied the other

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People of Mississippi
to Purchase Home of
Jefferson Davis.

BEAUVOR, THE MT. VERNON OF THE SOUTH

To be Made a Refuge
for Aged Confederate
Veterans

is a matter of no small interest to Colorado Springs that one of its foremost women should have been through girlhood and early womanhood one of the members of the family that had and occupied Beauvoir.

few events of national importance that do not directly concern and interest some citizen of Colorado

and the movement now on foot in the state of Mississippi to purchase Beauvoir is such an event.

At the first annual encampment of the

companying the subscription, a tribute was paid to Mrs. J. A. Hayes of this city, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and lately honored with the title, "Daughter of the Confederacy," who showed her generous spirit in furnishing a room at the Printers home of this city, and the ready response of the Typographical Union was in grateful appreciation of this kindness. The letter, sent to the encampment, states:

To the State Encampment, Mississippi Division, U. S. C. V., Gentlemen—We hand you herewith five dollars as a contribution to the Typographical Union No. 153 toward the fund you pro-

"Moreover, we believe that Beauvoir should be a permanent memorial and could not be put to a better use than as a home for the veterans of the confederacy who are no longer able to care for themselves comfortably."

"We earnestly hope the fund you propose raising will soon be completed.

Respectfully yours,
Meridian Typographical Union No. 153,
S. O. Wilson, President,
N. D. Goodwin,
John R. Giles,
T. B. Woods.
(Seal) Executive Committee,
Willis L. Hall, Secretary.

treasurer, and C. W. Bailey and Rev. Julius Battie.

To every southern heart, the home of Jefferson Davis is as sacred as is Mount Vernon, an American it was here that he spent the last years of his life, and where he wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy." The home is in the prettiest part of the state, and nothing could be more appropriate than that it should shelter the men who gave up the best years of their lives for the principles of Jefferson Davis, which were the life of the confederacy as well. There is no government appropriation by the federal authorities for the confederate soldiers, although some of the southern states pension them off soldiers. Many of those men who fought in the south lost all material wealth in the struggle, and at the close of the war found themselves impoverished and often disabled and ill in health.

Mrs. Davis, widow of the famous confederate, has been in ill health for several years, and is obliged to spend a great deal of her time in a cool, northern climate, and thus the old home is left without its rightful occupant. There are other relatives of the Davis family, but no near ones. At the death of Winnie Davis, the favorite child of Jefferson Davis, the entire south mourned the loss as a personal grief. Mrs. J. A. Hayes has lived for a number of years away from the south, but at a late gathering of the Daughters of the Confederacy she was greatly honored by receiving the title that had been bestowed upon Winnie Davis during her life time. Although alienated in distance from the south, Mrs. Hayes has always taken a deep, loyal and faithful interest in all that pertains to the home of her girlhood. She makes frequent visits to her mother, and is usually present at the annual gatherings of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The photographs reproduced herewith belong to Mrs. Hayes and are loaned to her permission. They are of exceeding interest to every true American because of the fact that they give an idea of the home surroundings of one of the country's greatest men. He was a leader of men around whom almost half the nation rallied and anything touching on his life cannot fail to be of interest to Americans of whatever party or to whatever section they may belong. The picture of Beauvoir itself, shows the residence of the Davis family with its surrounding claims and grounds. It was taken long after the war but the place had not changed and it was just so during the troublesome days of the 60s and is just so today. The picture showing the water in the distance shows the Gulf of Mexico; the view being from the front veranda of Beauvoir, from the position occupied by Mr. Davis in the first picture. The third shows the little building close by Beauvoir residence, being a part of the estate, and showing the scene of the home of Mr. Davis throughout his life. It was here that he kept his books and all his personal belongings and it was here that he wrote his great book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy."

How to Regulate the Trusts.

Congressman Littlefield has very decided notions as to the immediate necessity of regulating the trusts, and in the current issue of Leslie's Weekly, tells how he would do this. Publicity is one of the chief instrumentalities that he would use. His article is pertinent and suggestive. Another article pregnant with good sense relates to our growing trade with the east, and is the joint contribution of the secretary of the San Francisco committee on trade with Manila and the president of the San Francisco chamber of commerce, Ralph P. Blumerfeld, calls an England's coronation stage manager, the famous duke of Norfolk. A. J. Kenney contributes a thrilling story, entitled "The Thug," and Albert Hencke tells of the terrible struggle with death on the Valdez glacier, in the wilds of Alaska. The best photograph ever taken of that eminent king of financiers, J. Pierpont Morgan, constitutes the first page, and a full page is also devoted to Congressman William H. Moody, the new secretary of the navy. Prince Henry's visit to the leading cities of the United States; the terrible mining disaster at Telluride, Colo.; the beautiful West Indian exposition at Charleston; the terrible floods in the east and the west; the opera and the stage, are all the subjects of illustration. Albert Hencke contributes a full-page drawing depicting the hardships in the north Alaska gold fields, and Ch. Weber has a double page on the New York society girl, showing the visit of the maniac. In all, it is a number of unusual excellence.

Prince Henry's Terrapin Diet.

Certain details of the prince's visit viewed in the retrospect do not seem to reflect undue credit upon the discriminating judgment of his entertainers. His itinerary and the necessary discomforts thereof were not ours to change, since, like the summer breezes, the prince's goings were of his own listing, but those who looked after the gastronomic side of his highness's American tour appear to have been a singularly adroit lot. A perusal of the menus of the various festivities at which our guest sat him down and ate shows an overwhelming array of blue

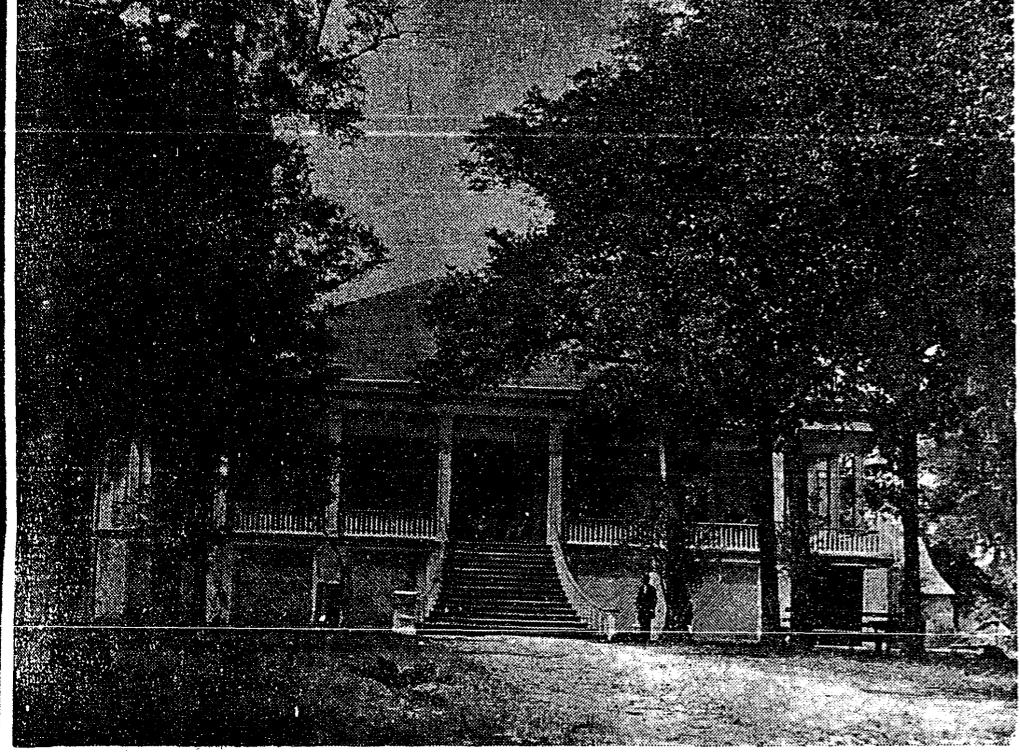
point oysters, terrapin, and canvas-back duck. If the prince were to conclude from this that these things are the chief staples of food of this country and that our hams are made only for export, he would be quite justified in his opinion. The matter of canvas-back duck he must have suspected at least that we were experimenting with him to see if a single individual could eat 30 game birds in as many days and survive the ordeal in full enjoyment of his digestive powers. Upon what principle Prince Henry was accompanied everywhere he went by a gastronomic guard of terrapin and canvas-backs is

to Antipodes. There were good reasons for this, but why a man who has come hither to see how we live and what we live on should have nothing but an endless vista of terrapin and petite fours, canvas-back duck and marmors, blue point oysters and Canhamer, surpasses capacity of human intelligence to answer.—(Harper's Weekly.)

The Real Way to Teach Good English.

Some effort has been made to indict the methods of public school teachers because so many of the children who attend these schools speak such very

outrageous grounding in the principles of grammar is not proof against the usages which prevail in the after-school environment of the child. Correct phrasing, the proper use of words, the simple construction of a sentence, all these things may be taught and learned persistently into the head of a pupil, who will immediately lapse into the habit of speech of his father or his mother, of his companions on the street, or of the servants of the household. To correct the evil, one must reach the child's companions, whether the teacher can only admonish the child



BEAUVOR.

issippi division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, held last week in Meridian, Miss., action was taken for the purchase of Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, and appropriate the same to the use of disabled and worn-out confederate veterans. The home will be purchased \$10,000, and this sum is to be raised by popular subscription from all the states in Mississippi.

The resolution drafted at the annual

convention is as follows:

Beauvoir Purchase Resolution.

Whereas, The association of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans was founded for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the justice of the cause, under the Constitution of the United States, which situated, oppressed millions to secure from the federal government, and to keep alive a memory and story the deeds of valor of their soldiers, and the peerless statesmanship, unmatched courage and the Christian character of their illustrious chieftain and leader, Jefferson Davis; and

Whereas, No more beautiful or more appropriate memorial is within the reach of our association at the present time than the ownership of and the perpetuation of Beauvoir, the home of the illustrious president of the confederacy, where he spent the last days of his mortal life, as a perpetual hermitage to his memory and in memory most dear to his friends, therefore, it is resolved, That this association purchase for such purposes, and for other purposes as may be deemed fit, the said property known as Beauvoir.

Be it further resolved, That for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum of money for making such purchase a committee of six persons from each county within the state of Mississippi, composed of two Sons of Veterans and two Daughters of the Confederacy and two confederate veterans, be appointed by the commander of this division.

Amendment.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of members from each brigade be appointed to an executive committee looking to the purchase of Beauvoir as a soldiers' home as provided in Comrade Captain's resolution, the division commander to be ex-officio chairman of said committee, and that all efforts looking to the consummation of said resolution be under the advice and control of this committee.

Resolved, second, That the executive committee be instructed to enter at once in the discharge of its duty, but at no late date it will be the sacred privilege of the Sons and Daughters of Veterans to present home to those grand old heroes of the old state of Mississippi, who fought and bled and died in the days from '61 to '65.

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Resolved, second, That the executive committee be instructed to enter at once in the discharge of its duty, but at no late date it will be the sacred privilege of the Sons and Daughters of Veterans to present home to those grand old heroes of the old state of Mississippi, who fought and bled and died in the days from '61 to '65.

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The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE RAILROAD TO ROUTT COUNTY.

THAT there is any railroad that ought to be built in Colorado at the present time, it is the line from Denver westward to Steamboat Springs and the valley of the Yampa river. This is the largest tract in Colorado that does not have railway facilities. It includes an area larger than the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and some of the richest mineral and agricultural regions of the state.

It is of special importance to the city of Denver that this road should be built at the present time. Denver is not favorably situated as a railway center. There is no pass through the mountains between Colorado Springs and Cheyenne that has been occupied thus far by a railroad, yet, owing to the start gained by the city of Denver in the race for commercial supremacy, and the activity and enterprise of her capitalists and merchants, Denver has been able to do business in spite of the much more favorable location of Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other cities. Within the past year, the railway combinations that have been made are in a fair way to deprive her of this advantage. The main line of transcontinental trade now runs through the Arkansas and Grand River valleys, leaving Denver 125 miles to the side. The construction of a short line directly west from Denver to Salt Lake City would change the railroad situation in the state greatly, and give Denver a standing that she does not now possess. These things are doubtless apparent to the railway builders who are back of the new line, and they afford good grounds for the belief that the announcement made in yesterday morning's Gazette is something different from the railway rumors that are so frequently published in other papers.

It seems hardly likely, however, that the new line will be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of Routt county business. As already pointed out in these columns, there are three routes available into that valley, one from the north, one from the east, and one from the south. We understand that a line is projected to connect with the Union Pacific railway in Wyoming, its construction has not already begun. It remains to be seen whether the Rio Grande combination will look with favor upon this attempt to deprive it of a considerable source of present revenue, and to occupy a territory it has regarded as its own. If, as stated, the new line expects to build a two mile tunnel through the mountain, the Rio Grande company can start a branch from some point on the Eagle or Grand river and have its trains running to the banks of the Yampa before the new line can get its tunnel done.

THE SPECIAL SESSION AND THE REVENUE BILL.

THE EXTRAORDINARY session of the Thirteenth general assembly has accomplished the purpose for which it was called together. It has passed the general revenue bill amended to avoid the unprofitable effects of the measure proposed at the regular session. But for these defects there would have been no extra meeting, and the work of this session must be judged for good or evil by the revenue bill.

That this measure as it passed the assembly at the regular session and as it was re-enacted by the extra session is free from defects no one will attempt to claim. There may be in it some things that will require the attention and amendment of future assemblies.

But in the main it may be said that this bill is the result of an honest, and for the most part, an intelligent effort to provide a sufficient revenue for the needs of the state, and to distribute the burdens of taxation equitably among all property owners of the state. That a large amount of time was consumed in the consideration of the measure, both in the regular and the extra session, is true, but such a consideration was required by the extent and complexity of the interests involved.

It was work that could not be done hurriedly or carelessly.

From the beginning of the state's existence to the Thirteenth general assembly no general revenue law had been enacted. Not only had the old law become inadequate to supply the necessary revenue, but the state had actually outgrown the conditions that made it a proper system of taxation for the state. It was not only insufficient but it was manifestly and grossly unfair. Whatever criticisms there may be of the new law from those who had been lightly taxed under the old one, the only reasonable ground of complaint must be in a showing of present unfairness.

It is unfortunate that the regular session overlooked the errors that made the extra session necessary, but the extra session seems to have performed its work with reasonable diligence at first judgment. Time will prove the quality of its work. All measures of this character, including such a multiplicity of details, must be in a measure tentative, and it is only as they are put to the test of actual experience that we will be able to judge whether they are suited to the needs and conditions of our people.

The new revenue law is undoubtedly a vast improvement over the old one and it would be well for the people of the state without regard to politics to devote themselves to giving the new law a fair trial rather than to try to find fault with it from the very beginning.

HONORS WORTHILY BESTOWED.

FEW IF ANY of the volunteer regiments that were sent to the Philippines in response to the request of Admiral Dewey for an army of occupation, made a better record in service than the First Colorado infantry. It seems rather a long time from the capture of the city of Manila to the confirmation by the senate of the brevet nominations of Colorado volunteer officers, who served in the Spanish-American war. But red tape unwinds slowly, and this is a case of which it is peculiarly true "better late than never."

Major General Hale, Brigadier General McCoy, Colonel Moses, Major Brooks, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson and Lieutenant Perry certainly have reason to be proud of the honor bestowed upon them by the president and congress, and the people of Colorado are also proud of them, and appreciate the honor which their gallant conduct has conferred upon this state.

The record of the First Colorado regiment in the Spanish and Filipino wars shows that the young men of this state are not inferior in patriotic military ability or courage to those of any other part of the country, and whenever our territory is endangered, or the national honor and interests are assailed, we may feel sure that the volunteers of Colorado will be as prompt to answer the call of duty and as brave and faithful in military service as the members of this regiment have been.

PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THAT rapid progress is being made in the settlement of the Philippine troubles is apparent to every unprejudiced observer, in spite of the fact that only fragmentary and irregular reports of the happenings on the islands are sent to the United States. A great deal of the so-called "news" from the Philippines, outside of the Associated Press dispatches, and a large part of the material used in congressional speeches, is composed of, or based upon, old stuff that has been worked over and over for months and even years past. Such, for instance, are the stories of cruelty practiced upon natives by American soldiers, stories of the invincible determination of Filipino leaders to secure their independence, and a large part of the stories of the determination of the people never to submit to American rule over them. Even the testimony of General Hughes, General Otis and others before the senate committee refers largely to facts connected with the early history of the American occupation of the islands.

In notable contrast to these chapters from ancient history is the letter written by Judge Wright, acting civil governor of the Philippines, to General Marcus J. Wright of Washington. This letter is so apt in its description of present-day conditions in the islands, and has such an important bearing upon questions now being discussed, that it is worthy of all prominence.

We are so far removed from the United States that I fear the people at home get rather an inadequate idea of the situation here. The press reports of the last month or more which have reached us here together with the comments thereon seem to indicate that the general opinion is that the whole islands are either blazing with insurrection or else that outbreaks are prevented only by the use of troops on an extensive scale. This is wholly misleading. The real truth is that in 25 per cent. of the territory of the islands there is no insurrection and Americans go about singly and unarmed with about as much safety as they would in a large majority of the states at home. There is a fast dying insurrection in two provinces of the great island of Luzon and in the remote southern island of Samar. Here and there in more remote sections there are instances of cattle stealing and occasionally murder or robbery. We are dealing very energetically with the lawless element and the people as a rule are rebuilding their houses where they have been destroyed.

Of course, telegraphic dispatches generally deal alone in something sensational. I apprehend that if any one of us were in a foreign country and received only news of what was happening in the United States in police circles we would get about the same idea of our own country as many of the people seem to have of this. As to the progress we have made in the last year, it is tremendous and to me very encouraging. While I do not look for the millennium either here or elsewhere speedily, I see no reason to doubt that American authority can now be maintained without more troops than indicated by Governor Taft. Of course we must utilize the native in policing his own country just as has been done by England in all her colonies from the beginning.

Of equal significance, though far less in importance, is the letter just received by Secretary Root from Felipe Buencamino, who was one of the leaders in the original Philippine government under Aguinaldo, and is now a member of the Philippine civil service commission, and a friend of the United States government, asking for the early return to the islands of Governor Taft.

These indications of rapid changes in the conditions of affairs in the islands should not be overlooked. They indicate very clearly the wisdom of the Republican policy, that it is best to make at the present time a formal statement of the intentions of the United States towards the islands. The situation there is certainly not what it was a year ago, and a year from now it probably will be still different. In the meantime, neither the United States nor the people of the islands will lose anything by waiting for the Filipinos to gain a true knowledge of the Americans, and for the conditions to become settled in such a way as to allow an opportunity for the growth and expression of a genuine popular sentiment.

MR. O'DONNELL AND SENATOR TELLER.

HON. THOMAS J. O'DONNELL is out with a letter advising Democrats to support Senator Teller for reelection to the senate.

Mr. O'Donnell has long had the reputation of being one of the most sagacious Democrats of the state, and this last effort detracts nothing from his fame.

Colorado is naturally and strongly a Republican state, and were it not for the grafters, bidders, rioters and generally discredited and disreputable bosses who have seized control of the Republican party for their own selfish aims and purposes, the state would this fall give a

Republican majority of at least 25,000.

Even with this terrific handicap the feeling against Fusion maladministration is so strong that the people seem almost willing to swallow the Republican gang rather than longer be cased with Fusion rule.

Two powerful influences have contributed to the overthrow of the Republican party in Colorado at every state election since 1896.

One, the unpopularity of Republican leadership, and the other, the personal popularity of Senator Teller.

It is difficult to determine which has counted the more strongly.

In 1898 unloading Teller's influence settled the result.

In 1896, with McKinley's splendid first administration to go upon, and with all of the national issues in favor of the Republicans, undoubtedly the Republican leadership defeated the ticket.

Last fall, with no question of party leadership to deter them, the old-time Republicans rallied to their party standards and carried 75 per cent. of the counties of the state, and lost Arapahoe only because such leadership was injected into the campaign in that county.

The result of last fall of necessity must have impressed thoughtful Democrats with the character of the political revolution going on in the state, and must have convinced them of the fact that if the Republicans were only wise enough to shake off the barnacles and leeches which held the party by the throat there would not be one chance in four of a Democratic victory in 1902.

Very naturally the far-seeing Democrats concluded that their only chance of success depended upon two conditions, namely:

First. That the Republicans could not change their leadership.

Second. Teller's popularity with the people of the state.

These wise men do not feel certain about what the Republican party may do in the next state convention and therefore they are bound to take Teller as their senatorial candidate before the people.

Mr. O'Donnell has the sagacity to advocate what must be the inevitable programme of the Democratic party, unless, as frequently happens, that party has gone stark

mad upon questions of party policy.

But even with Teller as a candidate of the Fusion forces the Republicans should carry Colorado.

With the wise, patriotic and splendid administration of President Roosevelt as an inspiration, with Republican prosperity holding full sway in every section of the state all old-time Republicans and thousands of converts besides will rally to the party standard, if they are permitted to do so in a manner consistent with the maintenance of their self-respect.

There must be clean, able, patriotic leadership, and equally clean, able and patriotic candidates.

There must be no carping about measures passed by a hostile legislature for the relief of the people, and which measures were demanded by the people themselves. On the contrary, there should be platform promises and binding pledges of candidates for further and more badly needed reforms than any of those enacted by the opposition.

The Democratic party can be counted upon to use the utmost wisdom in the conduct of its next state campaign, as it has learned much in the last three years from its association and fusion with Silver Republicans and Populists.

The Republicans should not be found wanting in either wisdom or patriotism.

THE NEW SANATORIUM.

THE ORGANIZATION for the new sanatorium that is being planned for Colorado Springs, has been accomplished by the selection of a board of trustees and officers, and a name, "Cragmoor," has been provided for the new institution. The publication of the names of the persons who will have charge of the new sanatorium is a sufficient proof that the affairs of the institution will be properly looked after, and that there will be no unnecessary delay in getting them into shape for the construction of the necessary buildings.

Colorado Springs now seems to be in a fair way of securing something that it ought to have had many years ago. When we consider that the climate of this city together with its scenic surroundings, constitute probably the most permanent and undoubtedly one of the most important of its natural resources, it seems almost inconceivable that it should for so long a time have neglected the proper improvement of this resource.

Other places with much less to build upon than we have, have rapidly surpassed us in attracting the class from which we derive the greatest benefit. The people who come back from southern California this spring are agreed upon two points. One of these is that while the hotels and boarding houses of Colorado Springs have been doing a very poor business, those of southern California have been overcrowded. The other is that in climate, scenery and general natural attractions as a winter resort, southern California is very greatly inferior to Colorado, and especially to Colorado Springs.

It is worth while then for us to examine carefully into the reasons for the present discrimination by the winter tourists and health seekers in favor of California, and against Colorado.

Undoubtedly one reason is that we have not been doing as much nor as effective advertising in the past few years as we ought to have done. There is undoubtedly a large class of people in the eastern and central states who would spend their winters here if they knew the exact conditions that prevail in this region, and appreciated the differences between a winter in Colorado Springs and a winter in Iowa or Massachusetts. We have been advertising our gold mines and some other material resources, but we have neglected to advertise our sunshine and our dry air as we used to do in the early days and as we ought still to be doing now.

Colorado Springs might very profitably have devoted a part of the surplus capital that has been put into the mining business in promoting the interests of this city as a winter health and pleasure resort, and if this had been done, the hotels, the boarding houses and the stores of Colorado Springs this winter would have felt the difference.

An even more important reason why the tourist business of Colorado Springs suffers by comparison with that of southern California is that we have neglected to provide modern accommodations for our invalid visitors. The Antlers hotel and the other well-built and well-managed hotels of the city give the summer visitors all that they need or can reasonably expect. But there is not at the present time in Colorado Springs, any large modern, thoroughly equipped invalids' resort, such as are to be found with ease in the California cities. What our California friends think of such matters is illustrated by the case of Los Angeles, where 25 local physicians organized a company, subscribing \$8,000 apiece, put up a \$200,000 sanatorium and have been paying themselves big dividends on their investment ever since.

Colorado Springs ought to be the leading resort city of the west, winter as well as summer. The construction of such a sanatorium as is now planned will do as much towards the accomplishment of this end as the construction of the Antlers hotel has done and is doing for the summer tourist business of the city.

There ought to be no hesitation on the part of any one in doing everything possible to promote and to encourage the success of this undertaking at the earliest possible date. But when this sanatorium is built, the work to be done will not be completed. Colorado Springs needs not one, but several institutions of this kind, and they will certainly come in time.

But more than anything else, Colorado Springs needs a more general appreciation of the importance to the city and to its permanent interests of the winter tourist and invalid business, and we need to do more than we have been doing for the past few years, by advertising and otherwise, to get people to come here during the winter, and to treat them while they are here in such a way that they will want to come back and to bring others with them.

THE LEGALITY OF BOYCOTTS.

ANTERESTING DECISION was handed down the other day by the supreme court of the state of Missouri. It declares that courts of equity

have no power to enjoin labor organizations from enforcing boycotts against corporations. The opinion rendered by Judge Sherwood affirmed the judgment of a lower court, which had refused the application of the Marx & Haas Jeans Clothing company of St. Louis for injunction to restrain Anthony Watson and other officers of a local Knights of Labor organization, and a branch of the United Garment Workers of America in that city from pushing a boycott. The supreme court held that if the labor unions of the state were not permitted to tell the story of their wrongs, or their supposed wrongs, by word of mouth or with pen and print, and to endeavor to get other persons to aid them by all possible means in securing redress of such wrongs, the right of free speech would be endangered and violated.

This decision is an important contribution to the literature of the labor movement, and is apt to be frequently referred to in future discussions upon the subject of boycotts.

It should be understood, however, that this decision by a state court is subject to local, legal and Constitutional limitations, and that it might not apply with equal effect to other states.

There is undoubtedly a disposition in many quarters to deny to labor unions and their members, rights which they undoubtedly possess, and to use the power of the courts to give to corporations means of defense and offense to which they have no valid right.

Judges and lawyers who are unprejudiced and not in the pay of corporations, do not look with favor upon such attempts to twist the powers of the courts for the support of the rich and powerful.

"Government by injunction" has no more earnest opponents than those who appreciate the most what the need and value of an injunction are when issued for a proper purpose.

The decision of the Missouri court is in keeping with the best sentiment of the time. The working man has an undoubted, and ought to have, an unquestionable right to advance his own interests and to get others to help him in advancing his interests, and it makes no difference in the principle whether this is done singly or in an organization. So long as he does not violate the laws, the mere fact that he is working against the interest of someone else, or what that other person considers to be his interest, should not warrant his condemnation before the public or the interference by the courts.

Neither is the fear that someone else may take advantage of the situation to break the law or disturb the peace, a sufficient reason why workingmen or working-men's societies should be deprived of their rights.

The law to be just must be impartial.

It may properly punish violations of the law, whether they be by capitalists, unions, workingmen or rioters, but it cannot fairly lay the blame for the acts of the guilty upon the innocent. It should not be made a shield to protect the interests of one class against those of another. It should never be used as a bar to prevent the lawful action of any class of citizens in securing the betterment of their conditions, either as individuals or by organized efforts.

JUSTICE FOR CAPTAIN COGHLAN.

WE ARE glad to notice from the Associated Press dispatch from Washington that Captain Joseph B. Coghlhan is about to be advanced five numbers on the list of naval captains through the remission by the president of a part of the sentence of a court martial from which he is now suffering.

It is explained that years ago, when he was a junior officer, Captain Coghlhan clashed with the detail officer of the navy department, and for writing a sharp letter was court-martialed and sentenced to lose 11 numbers in his grades. By the special act rewarding the captain of the United States fleet engaged in the battle of Manila, Captain Coghlhan regained some of the lost numbers, and it is now proposed to reinstate him completely. Whether it was necessary as a matter of discipline to inflict such a severe penalty for a comparatively trifling offense needs not now to be discussed. The error of youth has long since been amply atoned by years of distinguished service, and the present determination by the president to restore the grades is fully warranted by the circumstances as well as by the character and services of this officer.

It is unfortunate that this reinstatement cannot be accomplished without a seeming injustice to other brave and faithful officers of the navy, but it should be remembered that in advancing Captain Coghlhan, he is not being promoted over their heads, but is simply restored to the standing he formerly occupied. The correction of an injustice which will in no way affect the other officers is a credit to the president, but it cannot be denied that Captain Coghlhan is a good sailor, as is attested by the Rocky Mountain News. Post is inclined to ridicule and sneer at everything that is done to assist the cause of justice, but the average reader does not desire to do the same. The object of this article is to call the attention of the public to the fact that the president has taken a great step forward in the matter of justice.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed over the conduct of the Chinese rebellion as well as over the misrepresentations of the state legislature during the session. The Colorado Springs is the only one of the great states which makes the struggle to tell the truth and give the benefit of an impartial investigation in it cannot be easily done. Mr. Patterson is garbed in a suit of black leather and is seated in a chair in the Rocky Mountain News office. He is inclined to ridicule and sneer at everything that is done to assist the cause of justice, but the average reader does not desire to do the same. The object of this article is to call the attention of the public to the fact that the president has taken a great step forward in the matter of justice.

If the picture of Miss Eliza M. S. published in the Gazette of Colorado Springs last Monday by

PAGE FOR WOMEN

Edited By Ella Celeste Adams



After All.

We take our share of fretting,
Of grieving and forgetting;
The paths are often rough and steep, and
helpless feet may fall;
But still the days are cheery,
And nights of dreams rest when weary,
And somehow this old planet is a good
world, after all.

Though sharp may be our trouble,
The joys are more than double.
The brave surpass the cowards, and the
brave are like a wall;
To guide us to the dearest ever,
To fit the feathered dove,
And somehow this old earth remains a
bright world, after all.

There's always love that's caring,
And shielding and forebearing,
Dear woman's love to hold us close and
keep our hearts in thrill;

There's home to hold us together
In calm or stormy weather,
And while the hearth-flame burns it is a
good world, after all.

The lips of children's voices,
The sighs of happy choices,
The buskin-sound of home and faith through
fog and mist and call;

The heaven that startles o'er us,
The better days before us,
They all combine to make this earth a
good world, after all.

Margaret E. Sangster, in the Woman's
Home Companion.

* * *

The Kitchen as Basis of the Family.

The German student of domestic problems, Lily Braun, has published a book on "Women's Work and Domestic Economy," the burden of which is "Dilettantism in the kitchen and a sentimental regard for the traditional hearth-stone must be met by co-operation and a consciousness of the historical development of the family." She agrees with Charlotte Gilman that a "family unity which is really bound together with a tablecloth is of questionable value!" Frau Braun says that while, in course of time, the hearth has been supplanted by the central heating system and the hundred and one hearthstone activities become superfluous, the hearthstone idea has become so ingrained in social creeds that to dispense with these activities is necessary as the individual conscience is to be accused of social heresy. She proposes a plan for co-operative house-keeping which is not altogether novel upon this side of the water. The points of advantage for the working people are given in detail where the care of children is concerned. That care of children was to be taken to the apartments of those who had their own dining room. This means for undertaking such an establishment are discussed with a recognition of the present dependence of labor upon capital. The author suggests building and loan associations, or interested capitalists willing to take the risk of investment in the results of such a change are evident. While, at present, working mothers would have time to devote to their husbands and children, and to the cultivation of their minds and bodies Frau Braun quotes Kropotkin:

"The emancipation of woman does not mean the opening to her of the doors of the universities, courts, and parlments; it means much more the opening of the front cook-stove and wash-tub, and the establishing of a system which will allow her to educate her children and take part in the social life."

Charlotte Teller, who reviews Frau Braun's work for the current Journal of Political Economy, says the student of social evolution knows that the sun-kitchen must go, as did the small work shop. (Woman's Journal.)

* * *

Amid the multiplicity of women's magazines, it seems hard to imagine a time of any culture without them. But it was as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century that it first saw the light. Its birth was due to Queen Anne, who had been called by general consent, the "Queen of Good." The usual histories are so much mired with political intrigues at home and wars abroad that they do not give her the credit that is due her in her endeavors to raise the position of women, writes Louisa Almey Nash in the Woman's Tribune.

She was exceedingly just and humane, and she could not see the justice in the aspirations of one-half of humanity being stifled by the other.

"Why should not women work for their own support when they are capable and wish it?" she would ask, declaring that many of the pursuits of men should naturally belong to women. She succeeded in opening out several of these to her own sex, establishing various societies for their benefit. She saw no reason why intelligent women should not embark in literature as a profession, and was bent on endowing a woman's college with a certain Mary Astell as its founder and head. But the male celebrities, led by Swift, covered the queen's scheme with ridicule; so much so, that her ministers prevented her from carrying out her scheme.

In one innovation, however, the literary ladies were successful. They could not found a college, but they founded a magazine that catered exclusively for women. It was called The Ladies' Diary or Woman's Almanack.

The editor, Mr. W. Tippet, had of course an elegant salutation to the queen.

"What the lady have?" There was likewise a "picture in copper" of the queen and a string of verses in her praise.

According to the prospectus, the Almanack contained "directions for love, marriage, preserving (not hearts, but fruits), cookery, perfume, bills of fare and many other concerns peculiar to the fair sex." Then followed the calendar, with the common notes of the year, when marriage comes in and out," and the eclipses.

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The leader treated of the happiness

enjoyed in England under the reign of

Elizabeth and of the then reigning

Queen Anne. The rest of the Almanack

consisted of what the editor called "dignified tales."

* * *

A man must put forth his best and greatest efforts to win a reputation. After that the public scolds him, for failing to keep up the gait.

Heaven overarches earth and sea,

Earth-sadness and sea-bitterness.

Heaven overarches you and me;

A little while and we shall be—

Please God—where there is no more sea

Nor barren wilderness.

Heaven overarches you and me,

And all earth's gardens and her graves.

Look up with me until we see

The day break and the shadows flee.

What though tonight breaks you and me,

If so tomorrow we're free?

Cristina G. Rossetti.

O my House Beautiful, where I
May never live, may never die!
My own country from all lands apart;

My ballwick of fantasy.

W the God's great mountains touch the

sky; the turrets tower high;

At its feet the waters dwarf;

My House Beautiful!

Theodosia Pickering Garrison.

E VEN the day was at its best when that long anticipated event, the laying of the cornerstone of the Denver Woman's club building, occurred last evening. Very grandly and prettily the immigrants at the Colorado club women extend to their

For that the Denver building is splendidly under way gives every argument to local club women at least within a like length of time sooner, they too, may follow example. If the Woman's club here has, then out may be able to do very grandly and prettily the immigrants at the Colorado club women extend to their

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MINES AND MINING

LEASE ON DOCTOR-JACK POT.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 29.—H. G. Whitlock, leasing a block of the old Davenport workings of the Doctor-Jack Pot, today sent out a 15-ton shipment of sorted rock from the dump of the lease, expected to return brings returns of \$30 per ton or better. Mr. Whitlock also has about two carloads of ore ready to ship. This ore is from the 300-foot level and is of an average grade that will return over \$40 per ton. Steady work in breaking ore is being accomplished, and practically no development has been found necessary by Mr. Whitlock since taking hold of the property. The shoot in the 300-foot level varies from one to three and one-half feet in width and the values have been found to be unusually steady.

LESSEES ARE PROSPEROUS.

Cripple Creek, March 24.—The E. Porter Gold King company has recently let a good many blocks of its property out to lessees and finds this system of operation very profitable and on the whole very successful. One set of lessees, including Mr. Gould, recently cleaned up a net of profit of \$1,000 among themselves after paying royalties and operating expenses, and the prospects of the future are equally as good as the month's record. There are now six different sets of lessees operating on the property, and five of these are working above the 300-foot depth. The lease has just been granted to K. R. Murphy, who has already commenced work in the 400-foot level of the property and a few feet of drifting on a new vein at this depth shows up very encouraging conditions. Before taking the lease, Mr. Riley tested this vein by shooting into the wall of the drift, and found values nearly up to the minimum of pay only a few feet away from the vein. After this test, the vein had already been accomplished, which was opened up a vein of good size giving values of something over \$10 in gold to the ton. At the same time that this drift is being pushed, the level is being extended on the main vein and the rock shows an improvement as progress is made. It is very probable that Mr. Riley, who is a mining engineer, will do more work on this surface before long.

E. M. De La Vergne, the manager of the Isabella company, arrived in the district tonight and will probably grant a lease on advantages to S. J. Murphy, who associates before leasing for the Springs. An application is in for the ground to the north of the Lee shaft and will be considered within the next few days. Mr. Murphy has promised to install improvements and carry on some extensive development in case the lease is granted to him.

There are now five leases being operated on the property of the company's estate, but while a good deal of development is in progress, no shipments are being made from these blocks.

Work is to be commenced on the Raven hill property of the Jennie Sample Consolidated company as soon as further details of the consolidation are perfected. It will probably be the policy of the consolidated company to down a new shaft on the surface, located at a central point of the system of veins extending through the property. The main working shaft of the Jennie Sample, at present operated by Lessee Babbitt & Company, is small in size, and cannot be advantageously deepened without being enlarged. Its depth is 500 feet and the work of the Gould company, down to the 300-foot level, has been completed, which was first opened was merely a seam and has now widened out to about a foot across.

W. H. Parkison, leasing on the Triumph company's main workings on Battle mountain, is breaking mineral from an immense ore body which in some places measures from 12 to 16 feet wide. The breakers, Mr. Parkison is sending out ready shipments, consisting of several carloads of ore a week. He has also taken up some extra development work and is deepening the shaft for another lift of 100 feet. The ore shoot is about 25 feet in length, and is made up of many laminations of rich pay ore.

M Murphy & Co., leasing the property of the Aranda Consolidated company, on Raven hill, are getting into improved values in drifting north at the 50-foot depth on the vein which was opened close to the surface. The lessees opened up the ore body and then took up operations in the deeper shaft, crossing and drifting at the 50-foot depth. They will make two or three shipments that will settle for on a basis of about \$28 a ton.

N. E. Guyot has acquired an interest in the lease on the Grotto and Accident claims of the Consolidated Mines company, being operated by A. T. Holman, F. L. Sigel and A. C. Adams. The lessees have succeeded in opening up a good body of ore in the Wild Horse vein at the 300-foot depth and will market their first shipment within the next few days.

The lessees who have recently opened what appears to be a body of pay ore on the Silver Wave claim of the Marquette company, on the south slope of Beacon hill, will market their initial shipment of several tons of ore on a strike tomorrow.

The main workings of the Ida May on Raven hill have been leased to a strong company that will commence operations as soon as a plant of machinery can be installed. The lease is for two years at 20 per cent royalties. A plant of machinery has been purchased from another property in the district and will be moved to the Ida May some time next week.

Lessee Brumington, operating in Little Fauntleroy, the Fauntleroy company, being operated by A. T. Holman, F. L. Sigel and A. C. Adams, has resumed sinking and will put the shaft to the 100-foot point, where another level will be run out on the ore body opened between the surface and the 500-foot depth. Where the ore was opened, the shaft measured only four feet in diameter and values of two ounces in gold to the ton were obtained.

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HANLEY TO RESUME WORK.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 22.—Dan Hanley will resume work on his mine in the rear of his residence, 207 East Pott's street, on the Hanley ledge for some little time, pending a settlement of differences between Mr. Hanley and parties owning adjoining property. Mr. Hanley has secured most of the territory adjacent to his lot, although there is some ground still to be leased. It is understood he will apply for the franchise, which is about two years ago given to the Home Mining company to mine under the streets and alleys of the city. Although the Home company has spent quite a sum in development work, its operations are so far unattended by success, and there are two judgments pending against the company.

The lead which Mr. Hanley is developing has furnished several small shipments of pay ore and gives promise of better production with depth. A. C. & Company, leasing the main workings of the Dants property on Bull hill, will next week commence shipping regularly from their lease. The lease was granted several weeks ago, but most of the work done so far has been confined to the upper levels. Two carload shipments were made, giving returns of \$30 to \$38 per ton. The old ore shoot which yielded big shipments several years ago is being developed again, and is being dug at present in the 250 and 350-foot levels.

The new sampling plant in the course of construction at the Gold hill, by the Taylor & Brunton S. & O. Co., will be put into commission about the first of April. It was expected that the plant would be ready to receive ore earlier than this, but a delay in the arrival of machinery set the company back some little time.

The Granite mine on Battle mountain is continuing to expand, and in nearly 50 tons a day, since the new management is rapidly putting things in shape for an increased production. Work is being carried on in nearly all the levels and good ore shoots are being opened in the levels that were formerly unproductive. A good deal of improvement work about the surface and mine equipments is being carried on.

A big strike has been made in the Golden Total tunnel on Bull mountain, operated by the Bald Mountain Consolidated company. The ore body returns from two to three ounces of gold to the ton, and in places the pay shoot is eight or 10 feet across. The trail has formerly produced a good grade of ore, and the company is now putting things in shape for a heavy production.

Foss, Terrill and Burke, operating on blocks 3 and 4 of the Colorado Ross of the Cripple Creek Consolidated company, have opened the ore body which was discovered at surface in the 100-foot level of their lease. A good deal of crosscutting was accomplished at this depth in search of the pay shoot and just at the time the lessees are expected to return values of \$40 in gold to the ton. The fact that the ore is holding out as depth is gained in the place of the Independence Consolidated

wins is encouraging to the company which proposes to operate this block on its own account when the present contract with Fitch expires.

HOLMAN LEASES AGNES GROUND.

The Agnes Gold Mining company sanctioned the transference yesterday of a lease on the south end of their Four Brothers claim to A. T. Holman, who will start work at once in the 100-foot level of the property where some good ore has been opened up, and where it is still showing. The consideration for the sale of the lease is not made public but is understood to have been a good one.

Mr. Holman is among the best known of mine operators in Cripple Creek, being the superintendent of both the Vindicator and Golden Cycle properties, and is interested in other mines and prospects. He has ordered lumber carted to the Agnes ground and a new camp will be started in the 100-foot level to prove up the pitch of the ore shoot; and when this is determined a plant of machinery will be installed on another shaft on this end of the claim, down 105 feet, and sinking will be started and a level run at a depth of 200 feet.

The ore in the 100-foot level is in a very poor state, though a good deal of it is within 100 feet of \$1,000 to \$1,200 to the ton. The smallest width is said to be the ton. The smallest width is about three feet, and the screenings have been running in the shipments which have been maintained for some time from the mine, all the way from \$40 to \$50 in gold to the ton.

The Four Brothers claim is located on Beacon hill adjoining the property of the Gold Dollar Consolidated company and has shown some very rich ore. It has always been thought that, like other Beacon hill properties, it would show good ore just as soon as good development was started. Mr. Holman proposes to supply this development.

JENNIE SAMPLE DEAL RATIFIED.

Three stockholders' meetings were held yesterday morning to consider the proposition of consolidating the properties of the Gould, Constantine, Jack Pot and other companies into the Jennie Sample company. The meetings of the Gould and Monarch companies were held at the office of Mr. Gould and Constantine held its meeting in this city.

At both the meetings in Cheyenne large majorities of stock were represented. The Gould company ratified the deal unanimously; and the Menarch company voted to sell its Minnehaha claim to the Gould—and the latter company, in turn, transferred it to the Jennie Sample.

At a constant meeting in this city there was 1,000,000 shares represented out of about 1,300,000 shares which are issued; the deal was ratified, and the following directors were elected: Louis E. Ehrlich, W. C. Stark, A. H. Grant, N. S. Gandy and Albert Wagner of Cripple Creek. The company was formed to buy out the Monarch and the Minnehaha group on the west slope of Mt. Snuffels who recently attained favorable notoriety through the opening of a crosscut of a large and rich body of mineral on the Homer vein, at a depth of 1,050 feet. The sinking will be continued until the first of April. The Cripple Creek Leasing company, which several months ago secured a lease on the entire workings, is outputting about 10 tons a week since they took hold.

The initial shipment from the Hawkeye mine on the Lee shaft of the Mobile company will be made this week.

The lessees have several tons hoisted, and the showing in the mines is reported excellent.

George Hummer, leasing on the Gold Bond ground, on the west slope of Gold hill, sent out a shipment of 22 tons Saturday. Assays would indicate a value of about \$40 a ton.

There is good promise of the Atlanta, belonging to the Gilpin and Cripple Creek company, becoming a producer. A cross-cut driven north at a depth of 500 feet has entered an ore shoot which carries pay values. The cross-cut was sent in 150 feet. The lessees expect to go 200 feet before reaching the vein. An air compressor is being put in and shipments will be started within a few weeks.

The south end of the Clara D. of the Lexington company, operated under lease by A. D. Kirk and others, is the scene of another of those rich discoveries which have made Gold Hill prominent among the producing sections of the gold camp. In the bottom of a winze sunk from the 130-foot level, the lessees are breaking six feet of mineral.

Last week's shipment of gold

and silver

which returns values of \$200 per ton across its entire face. Specimens of the quartz show up rich in the yellow metal.

The winze has been in good ore from the first shot, but it has only been within the last few feet that the values have so materially increased. The workings at present are equipped with a large housing apparatus the lessees are outputting at the rate of 150 tons a week. A steam plant has been ordered and will be installed as soon as the upraise now being made to the surface over the top of the chute breaks through.

STRIKE ON BLACK BELLES PROPERTY.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 23.—Smith, Chambers & company, leasing the No. 1 block of the Black Belles property on the summit of Beacon hill, have encountered a body of rich ore in the drift north of the shaft at the 150-foot level. While the drift has been broken for some little time, a steady improvement has been noticed, and very high grade values are now in evidence. The mineral in big samples runs as high as \$10,000 per ton, but as this is nearly in the seams of the rock, there is very little of this grade. The breast of the drift is located 80 feet north of the shaft and the ore body at this point is about four feet thick, and the values are running values of \$20 per ton. The drift will undoubtedly afford a steady output of high smelting grade ore while there is a good deal of lower grade mineral in other portions of the workings. At the same depth in the south drift at a distance of about 100 feet from the shaft, the old Beacon shoot is showing well, and measures from three to four feet across, yielding values of \$100 per ton. There is a good deal of stopping done by former operators on this shoot, but the ore is coming in with better force than ever before. It will take further development on both of these ore bodies to determine the real value of the lease as a steady shipping proposition, but every promise of a big mine is held out to lessees in the new tunnel project, and which is being carried out by the Newhouse tunnel.

Reporters' New York papers to the effect that this property has been sold find no credence here.

Manager Benson says he has no information to that effect. That there are parties able and willing to purchase this great of Colorado's free milling gold mines is no doubt true, but its owner, Thomas F. Walsh, shows no anxiety to sell.

The installation of the steam and electric machinery in the new power station of the Revenue Tunnel Mine company, located in the heart of our city, is rapidly progressing and will soon be completed. George P. Fuller from the Allis-Chalmers company, is superintending the setting up of the steam plant, furnished by the firm and the installation of the electric plant is to be supervised by Chief Electrician Stevens of the Revenue company. This enterprise in its magnitude and many new features, is well worthy of notice and will be a great addition to the mining industry.

Last week's shipment of gold and copper bullion from the Black Belles weighed 400 pounds and was of an estimated value of \$70,000. Owing to a snow blockade of several days the shipment of cyanide bullion was somewhat larger than ordinarily. Damage to the upper tramway terminal ore bins and compressor plant caused by snow slides about the 1st inst. has been fully repaired and all operations, including the new tunnel project, are again running smoothly.

It will have to do with it.

The force of the tunnel is now

about 100 men.

The main drift on the Governor mine is nearly ready and the rich ore shoot that cut across the surface and which is expected to be opened very soon.

The breast of the drift, five feet wide, carries an average value of \$8 per ton gold, but a large increase in value is confidently expected.

The shaft is now down to the granite-diorite formation, and is in extremely hard rock.

This drift will be treated before the end of this month.

The Gem and the Gem Extension are keeping up their extensive operations and it is reported that the Franklin mine is to be consolidated into their already large holdings.

The Fraction on Spring gulch has developed into one of the great mines of the county and is making regular shipments which average \$500 to the ton and is located right in the town.

The miners are now engaged in

removing the timber from the tunnel.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT IN THE MARCH SUIT.

The defendant was released by the jury in the county court in the case of E. B. March against the Colorado Springs Transfer Company. The case, on which the jury began to deliberate at 10 o'clock last night, was dismissed early in the morning.

He said that he gave the defendant horses to pasture and "break in," and either of the horses were killed and the others were trained.

A suit of William H. Wallace against Transatlantic Fire Insurance company was dismissed yesterday in the district court. Wallace sued the company for his new house, which was destroyed last December by fire, and which was uninsured. He said that there was a suspicion of arson in the case, and Wallace said it is understood that there is no settlement. The suit was dismissed because of the plaintiff's failure to appear.

The local committee will send representatives throughout Nebraska and Kansas during the months of May, June and July, and earlier part of July, who will make addresses before the county teachers' schools, soliciting their participation for the local Chautauqua, setting forth its advantages, and urging attendance.

TEN BRICK HOUSES FOR FOUNTAIN STREET.

Another evidence of the rapid development of the south end as a residential section is shown by the announcement that Clark McLean will build a row of brick houses on Fountain street, extending to the east side of Weber street. Other improvements contemplated for this vicinity, and Mr. McLean has let a contract for a new sewer line to drain the entire district.

The sewer extension will cost about \$10,000, and the money will probably be returned by the city to Mr. McLean when the city makes other extensions in the vicinity. Boyle & Haas have announced that they will extend their building, located near the intersection of Fountain and Nevada avenue, thence east on Fountain to Weber in Victoria and east on Victoria to one of the seven mains. It will drain part of the new Victoria addition which the Colorado Springs company is developing. The new sewer extension is being built primarily to accommodate the new row of houses on Fountain street. The plans for the terrace are being drawn and the contract will be let soon.

The contract for two other buildings in the south end has been let by L. P. Ady. Mr. Ady will build two brick store buildings at Nos. 429 and 431 South Tejon street at a cost of \$3,500. Mr. Ady also has a row of houses on Fountain street. The plans for the terrace are being drawn and the contract will be let soon.

Permits were also granted yesterday to C. E. Taylor for a two room building on North West Horford street and to F. A. Edwards for two room store building at 1301 Colorado avenue. Each of these buildings will cost \$2,000.

RICHARDS-MCCREARY.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, March 29.—The marriage of Miss Eleanor Richards and Rev. Guy Winters McCready of Colorado Springs took place at the residence of the bride's parents here this evening. The bride is the daughter of ex-Governor Richards of Wyoming, now assistant commissioner of the general land office. Among the guests present were Secretary and Miss Wilson, Judge and Mrs. Vandever, Senator Warren, Senator and Mrs. Clark, Representative and Mrs. Monell, Senator and Mrs. Teller and ex-Senator and Mrs. Thurston. The bridal trip will be to New York and Boston. The couple will be permanently located at Evans, Colorado, where Mr. McCready will be pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Both the parties to this marriage are well known in Colorado Springs, though neither has live here for some time. Miss Richards' father was at one time a county commissioner here and the family of the groom also was very prominent and widely known.

Guy McCready was a student in the public schools here and went from this city to the University of Denver where he completed a full collegiate course in the Philippines with the First Colorado volunteers and after his return went east, his visits to Colorado Springs having been comparatively infrequent since he began his college course.

All the young people of this city who have resided here any considerable length of time will be interested in knowing of the marriage.

HOPKINS-ROBINSON.

Miss S. Robinson and Mr. John S. Hopkins were married in Cripple Creek on Tuesday night, much to the surprise of their friends in this city. Mr. Hopkins is a clerk at the postoffice and yesterday his low workmen at the office made merry at his expense. They decorated his desk with all kinds of trifles, such as child's hearts, and other suggestive decorations.

KINGSLOVER-SMITH.

A pretty home wedding at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Smith marked the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Hopkins to Miss S. Robinson. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kingslover of this city. Her parents are both dead, and the bride and groom were seated at the same table.

Three companies were organized recently to develop the fields at Bijou Basin, meeting of those interested was held several days ago, and it was decided that all three companies would contribute funds which will be used in sinking a well at Bijou basin, in the northwestern part of the county, and a local citizen has agreed to sink another near Bijou Basin. Ranchmen in the vicinity of Bijou and Peyton are also talking of getting down wells.

The prospects of striking oil at Bijou Basin are said to be excellent, and at present there is every indication of success. There are several springs near Bijou from which flows water that has oil floating on the surface, and the same indications near Bijou.

Two companies were organized recently to develop the fields at Bijou Basin, meeting of those interested was held several days ago, and it was decided that all three companies would contribute funds which will be used in sinking a well at Bijou basin, in the northwestern part of the county, and a local citizen has agreed to sink another near Bijou Basin. Ranchmen in the vicinity of Bijou and Peyton are also talking of getting down wells.

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INSTRUCTORS FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA.

The advisory committee of the summer school, consisting of Prof. Edward Parsons, Superintendent John Dietrich, Mr. L. E. Elrich, Professor Noyes and Mayor Robinson, ex-officio members, has decided to submit the plan of summer school, authorizing the adoption of the plan as submitted by Prof. Parsons and the engaging of a large number of the instructors.

The school will be divided into departments and several courses will be offered in each department.

The subjects will be philosophy and ethics, biology and psychology, history and political science, modern languages, English and American literature, physical sciences, pure science and fine arts, the following is a nearly completed list of the instructors: President Z. X. Snyder of the State Normal school at Greeley, Professor W. A. Woodruff, W. A. Clark of the State Normal of Nebraska, in the department of pedagogy, to be assisted by two eminent educators not yet definitely determined upon; Dr. Frederick J. Turner of the University of Wisconsin will give two courses in history; W. A. Wyckoff of Princeton, the well-known specialist in social economics, will give two courses in economics; Dr. Frank G. Carpenter, who has had much to do with the practical knowledge gained by him during the two years he roughed it from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Professors Turner and Wyckoff will give evening lectures; Prof. C. G. Bartholomew, the St. Louis pathologist, will give a course in pathology and bacteriology; Prof. Parsons of Colorado college will give two courses in English; Professor Bessey of Lincoln, Neb., who is well and favorably known in Colorado Springs, will have the best class in English; Prof. W. O. Crosby of the Boston School of Technology will probably have the geology classes.

The sessions of the school will cover four weeks, beginning July 23 and closing

August 20. The school is fortunate in having the active support of the State Normal school, whose annual summer school is to be abandoned this year on account of the Colorado Springs project. Prof. Ira De Long, president of the Boulder Chautauqua, was present at the meeting and commented on a verdict not reached yesterday at 10 o'clock last night.

He said that he gave the defendant horses to pasture and "break in," and either of the horses were killed and the others were trained.

A suit of William H. Wallace against Transatlantic Fire Insurance company was dismissed yesterday in the district court. Wallace sued the company for his new house, which was destroyed last December by fire, and which was uninsured. He said that there was a suspicion of arson in the case, and Wallace said it is understood that there is no settlement.

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JURY DISAGREED IN WHITSETT CASE.

After being out for 27 hours the jury in the trial of W. C. Whitsett's suit for \$10,000 damages against the city was unable to reach a verdict and was discharged in the district court at 9 o'clock last night. The jury retired at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening.

Whitsett, who is the owner of the Huernfano street viaduct one mile above a year ago when his horse became frightened by smoke coming up through the tracks of the bridge from an engine on the railroad underneath. The horse ran away and Whitsett was thrown out and injured. He claimed damages because he said the accident was due to the negligence of the city in not keeping the viaduct in proper repair.

At present, there are not over 150 men at work on Thunder mountain, but there will be 25,000 and over as soon as travel becomes a possibility. It will be a matter of robbing to keep the ground, and a contract was just let for another mill four times as large.

The Oregon Short Line will undoubtedly build a railroad there, but in the meantime, the wagon road will be built and work on this will be begun as soon as the snow melts.

There is a need of stores, hotels, restaurants, and laborers, especially colored miners at

work on his property, for although the lowest wages are \$3.50, men desert to prospect for themselves.

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THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Reliable

Complete

DENVER

Denver, March 21.—The Human society is preparing to prosecute all persons connected with the shooting met held in the city yesterday, at which Secretary Head and others, who had been publicly depicted from the grounds, sought to be preferred are cruelty and robbing an officer. The society has been trying to prepare these matches ever since they began.

The members of the society claim one of the men who helped to force off the field was a police officer, Harry Buzanez, who was shot in the head and was bleeding profusely.

Etta Meadows, who lived in the same house with the Buzanez brothers, testified as to their actions on January 7. She said they remained about the house until about 2 in the afternoon, when John rushed in much excited, took his gun and said, "I'll kill those — — —" referring to Cella and Ravedy. Buzanez then went toward the Florence & Cripple Creek depot with his brother Harry Buzanez. At a later date, the witness testified, John Buzanez wanted her if subpoenaed as a witness to swear that he and his brother had been out doing assessment work and took their guns along with them to hunt with. Mrs. Meadows swore that she found Harry Buzanez's rifle in the house after he had come back, and that the stock was badly shattered.

William Morris, an old man, was called to the stand and told what he knew of the fight as an eye-witness at some distance off. Officers Nick Williams and Jack Meany testified as to the three wheels had been torn from the machine, the head was smashed and gasoline engine broken. Both of his friends escaped with but a few scratches.

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Beginning next Monday, Denver will be a center of evening daily papers. It will known as the city of Denver and will be known in every town.

The publishers are A. Harburg, R. G. Weber and Charles Wuth. All have been connected with a publication of German papers.

William J. Detiere, who was killed by his brother, John Detiere, in Atlanta, Ga., last Saturday, was well known to his family. He left here about a year ago and had been a resident of Colorado for several years.

Those who have the matter in charge say that the work of raising the funds for the St. Vincent's orphanage is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The insurance companies that carried policies on the building have paid the same, and it is said the work of rebuilding will begin this summer.

The St. Louis world's fair bill, as indicated by the extra session was signed by Governor Orman this afternoon. The measure appropriates \$50,000. After signing the bill, Governor Orman left for Colorado Springs on private business.

General McArthur received confirmation this morning to resign command of the Department of the Colorado to General Phipps. McArthur takes command of the Department of the Lakes, he will leave for Chicago at the end of the month.

Because of having failed to reach an agreement over some grievances of the Electrical Workers Union No. 11 of Colorado Springs, the union withdrew from the national meeting of the club. The teamsters, however, will pass through Colorado Springs at 10:30 and Pueblo at 11:30. It will reach Los Angeles the evening of April 30.

The coroner's jury today found that James Quinn, who was found dead in a cemetery creek last Friday morning, came to his death through violence. R. S. Goldman, who has been under arrest charged with the murder, was held for trial.

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Companied Ravedy on the trip to Grouse mountain on the day of the assault, corroborated Ravedy's story, and told a clear story, giving exact distances when asked for them by Judge Stimson during the cross-examination. It seems that Mr. Cella has undergone previous examinations, and this time came prepared. He had it all down in a note book, the result of observations taken several days after the assault.

Etta Meadows, who lived in the same house with the Buzanez brothers, testified as to their actions on January 7. She said they remained about the house until about 2 in the afternoon, when John rushed in much excited, took his gun and said, "I'll kill those — — —" referring to Cella and Ravedy. Buzanez then went toward the Florence & Cripple Creek depot with his brother Harry Buzanez. At a later date, the witness testified, John Buzanez wanted her if subpoenaed as a witness to swear that he and his brother had been out doing assessment work and took their guns along with them to hunt with. Mrs. Meadows swore that she found Harry Buzanez's rifle in the house after he had come back, and that the stock was badly shattered.

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approximately \$40, or a reduction of \$40 in taxes on our claim on home in Cripple Creek. The assessed value of \$600 is taxed \$12 at present. To keep the county revenue where it now is, the tax on that home next year will be \$18, or an increase of \$6. The levy of 32 mills for state, county and school district purposes in 1901 will, under the new law, probably be increased to a levy of 36 mills for 1902.

Just how the district school board will meet the action of County Treasurer McNeil relative to the increase in school warrants is not yet known. It is a question that is attracting no little attention in Teller county at the present time. If matters are not speedily arranged, the school teachers, janitors, etc., will find it almost impossible to cash salary checks, unless they are allowed to cash them, otherwise all debts will be charged.

The trouble concerning school

district No. 1 of Teller county is practically a new issue. This trouble, however, dates back to 1900, when the tax levied for school purposes amounted to \$17,000. The school board in that year issued warrants for the full amount. The treasurer refused to pay the taxes, found that the \$17,000 was not sufficient for school purposes, and about \$1,000 was due interest, and so the county treasurer refused to pay the taxes.

On January 1, 1901, the county

treasurer refused to pay the taxes, and the county commissioners, in a meeting held at the county courthouse, voted to assess a tax of \$33,000, and the First National Bank of Denver versus Dan Hanley, \$6,000.

A marriage license issued today to Emmett G. Ganley, aged 25 years, and Nellie Phipps, aged 25 years, both of this city, is causing no end of trouble to young Ganley. Young Ganley is the son of the senior member of the firm of Ganley & Merriweather, doing business at the corner of 16th street and Bennett. Mr. Ganley, senior, went to Denver on Sunday, and since that time young Ganley has been drinking heavily. He was in love with Nellie Phillips, a dining room girl at the Denver house, and this morning, while investigating, he presented a marriage license to her and went to tell her, telling her that she was to marry him at once. It was agreed that they would get married at a dance hall, and the couple were engaged.

Principles of the People are circulating a petition asking that the state board of pardons grant a pardon to Parry, who is now serving a life sentence in the state penitentiary for murder.

Arguments were commenced this evening in the district court in the following cases: The Bi-Metallic Bank versus W. H. Darling to the Mt. Pisgah Lodge and portions of the Wellington, Minneha and Savage lodges, in conflict. Stamps indicate a consideration of \$15,000.

The date of the head camp meeting of the Woodmen of the World, which was to have been held in this city on August 14, has been changed to August 13, so as not to conflict with the Grand Lodge meeting of the Elks which takes place in Salt Lake City, August 14-15.

Judgment by default was entered today in the district court in the following cases: The Bi-Metallic Bank versus John A. Lippert, \$10,000; Bi-Metallic Bank versus T. R. Lohman, \$10,000; Bi-Metallic Bank versus Fred L. Thompson, \$33,000, and the First National Bank of Denver versus Dan Hanley, \$6,000.

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Arguments were commenced this evening in the district court in the case of the People versus John and Harry Buzanez, charged with assault with intent to kill Nicholas Ravedy in Arequipa gully, January 7, last, will reach the jury some time Monday. The defense had an ironing today, and when court adjourned early this evening, there were three or four witnesses yet to be heard. These witnesses will go upon the

THE FIGHT AGAINST OLEO

Senate Discussion Enlivened by Sharp and Vigorous Attack.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT WAYS

Proposed Tax Was Declared to Be Not Against a Product But Against a Fraud.

Associated Press.

Washington, March 26.—The senate day resumed consideration of the oleomargarine bill and Mr. Haasbrugh (D.) continued his speech in support of the measure.

He charged that the oleomargarine manufacturers employed methods which were not at all creditable, and did they were opposing the pending bill because its enactment no longer would render profitable their traffic, which had been placed under the ban by the legislatures of many of the states. He declared that the oleomargarine manufacturers were pleading before congress for a business that had been outlawed by many states.

In opposition to the pending measure, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said he was "unable to discover any incentive legislation that warrants such a bill as this."

He saw no more reason for taxing oleomargarine than for taxing butter. He declared that the butter makers were palming off inferior and unwholesome butter upon the consumers by coloring it and yet claimed that oleomargarine makers had no right to color their product.

Mr. Dooliver (Iowa) spoke in support of the pending measure. He said oleomargarine manufacturers by their evasion of the law already upon the statute books had put themselves in partnership with lawlessness and false pretenses.

Mr. Dooliver said he had been much impressed by the cheerful way in which the senator from Mississippi had indicated that the pending bill would be left with only a bare dozen votes if a secret ballot upon it could be taken in the senate.

"Since I made that statement," said Mr. Money, "I have had a change of heart on that side of the chamber (the republican side) that it is a fact."

In the course of his speech Mr. Dooliver declared that the oleomargarine manufacturers and some of the dealers in the article were evading constantly the law of 1888, which provided that every package of oleomargarine should be stamped plainly in front of his statement he exhibited a package of oleomargarine which he had purchased "from a famous butter dealer" in Chicago. He said the package was marked, but it would tax any man's ingenuity to find the mark required by law to be on the wrapper.

Mr. Tillman failed to discover the imprint. Mr. Dooliver pointed it out printed in fine type in a corner of the wrapper. The incident excited lively interest and amusement.

Mr. Dooliver referred to a well-known oleomargarine and butter dealer in Chicago, who spent more than half his time in the courts for violation of the oleomargarine bill.

"And he never gets into the courts," said he, "but he finds there side by side with him the attorneys for the oleomargarine manufacturers."

Mr. Dooliver declared that the only way to "break up a nest like this" was "to reduce it to a minimum, the profits of the rascality." He said there must be something fatally wrong with a business that spends more of its time dodging the police and the courts than the other branches of the business. If this business was looking for a fight to a finish with the Ameri-

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL

Associated Press.

Washington, March 26.—The report of the house committee on the Chinese exclusion bill was read today by Representative Perkins of New York, who drafted it. The report says in part:

The committee are unanimous in the opinion that the admission of Chinese laborers into this country would be a serious evil. Every endeavor has been made to report an act which will secure the exclusion of Chinese coolies. We recognize the fact that frauds under the present exclusion laws result chiefly from the abuse of transit privileges and the introduction of Chinese claiming to be merchants who are really laborers. We have endeavored to guard against these evils.

FILIPINO INSURGENT GENERAL CAPTURED

Associated Press.

Manila, March 26.—Noriel, the only insurgent general with the exception of Malvar still in the field, has been captured by Lieutenant Frank E. Bamford, of the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

A major, a captain, a Lieutenant and five men who were acting as body guard to Noriel, were captured with them. They have all been held as prisoners of war. There is some reason to believe that one member of this body guard is General Malvar in disguise. Lieutenant Bamford is certain that if this general is not one of the captured party he is in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of Noriel's capture.

Noriel has been one of the recognized leaders of the insurrection since 1899. He was captured on his way to the coast while endeavoring to escape. He admits that the insurrection as such is over and says that the few remaining leaders are fleeing as they do not command enough men to warrant surrenders communiqué of such a nature would be forthcoming.

TERMINATION OF A REMARKABLE LIFE

Cecil Rhodes, South African Politician, Promoter and Multi-Millionaire Is Dead.



By Associated Press.

Cape Town, March 26.—Cecil Rhodes died peacefully at 5:57 p.m. Mrs. Rhodes, his widow, said he had passed away after a long illness.

His last words were the names of his brothers and some of the others present which were meant to be good-byes.

The only person who attended him during his illness and who was not present at his death-bed was Dr. Stevenson. All the others, his "boys" and personal servants, were admitted at the last.

The body will be taken to Groote Schuur, the residence of the deceased near Cape Town, on a special train tomorrow. There it will probably lie in state for a day or two and the public will be admitted to view the remains. It has not yet been determined where he will be buried. It was the wish of Mr. Rhodes to be interred at Matoppo Hills, Rhodesia. Certain of his friends will proceed to Matoppo Hills to determine whether it is practicable to carry out this wish.

The features of the dead man are placid and a death mask of them will be taken.

The government has decided to give Cecil Rhodes a public funeral. His remains will be brought here from Groote Schuur for the burial service, which will be held in the cathedral. The body will then be taken back to Groote Schuur and eventually will be interred at Matoppo Hills. Since Mr. Rhodes took to his bed three weeks ago his friends had been most anxious that he should recover sufficiently to be taken back to England.

The cottage where he died was a simple seaside cabin, small and close to the railroad. It was ill-fitted to be a sick-chamber, although the utmost was done to improve the ventilation and make it more comfortable. Dr. Stevenson slept by his patient every night that he might be in readiness to administer oxygen, which practically kept Mr. Rhodes alive. Last Sunday he lost all interest in everything, and since then he had dozed the hours away. His rally from the crisis of Tuesday left but the faintest hopes for his ultimate recovery. These were entirely abandoned with the renewal of the attack at noon today.

The news of his death spread through Cape Town between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening and caused profound grief. All places of amusement were immediately closed. An open-air concert was stopped and the audience uncovered while the band played the "Dead March." The people then silently dispersed.

SOME INCIDENTS OF CECIL RHODES' LAST YEARS

By Associated Press.

London, March 26.—The death of Cecil Rhodes came as no great surprise to those few who saw anything in him during his last visit to England during the winter. Whether it was due to his experiences during the long siege of Kimberley, or the accumulated anxieties regarding the war in South Africa, and probably never quite forgave Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner for not consulting him or endeavoring to utilize the powerful financial and political machine which Mr. Rhodes undoubtedly manipulated over the whole of South Africa.

Even his appearance changed. His once finely chiseled face had become bloated and his always huge frame filled out until he became so stout that he was never content to stay long in one place. His closing days devolved into an unceasing, purposeless quest of change of scene. During his recent trip to Egypt this was particularly noticeable. He rushed from place to place, as if with the only object of upsetting his own plans. Then he suddenly returned to England.

Finally, Mr. Rhodes' death is not likely to have any very far-reaching results, as all his enterprises were systematized so thoroughly as to not need the master mind which was so necessary to their inception.

Owing to the very great success of the DeBeers' mines, the British Chartered South Africa company and other great South African ventures, Rhodes' fortune had been steadily accumulating. He lost money over the war but what he made must have been trifling compared with the tens of millions he possessed. He never lost his open-handed, bold, somewhat reckless manner of handling money. Not long ago he walked into the office of one of his confidants, subordinates, and threw down a bundle of notes, bonds, etc., saying: "Invest these for me" and went out without waiting to have them

(Continued on Page 6)

FUNSTON SCORES HIS CRITICS IN THE EAST

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., March 26.—General Frederick Funston was in this city today on his way to California. General Funston delivered himself of a scathing denunciation of the eastern newspapers which criticized his speech before the Lotus club in New York. He said:

"I have been naged by that class of papers with a vengeance. Especially now am I glad to express my independence of their opinions and their talk and that of their kind, about my using dishonorable and unfair means in the capture of Aguilano. Also that I have violated the articles of war. They know a great deal more about the articles of golf than they do about the articles of war. Everything is permissible in a campaign except the violation of a flag of truce. As a matter of fact only four of my men on the expedition were dressed in the insignia of regulars. The others were dressed in Filibuster peasant clothes."

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LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO BUILD RAILROAD TO ROUTT COUNTY

Special to the Gazette.

New York, March 18.—Through the enterprise of D. H. Moffat, W. G. Evans, and Samuel Perry, of Denver, another railroad is to be built in Colorado. Arrangements have just been completed here for its construction. Its promoters say it is only to tap the rich resources of Routt county but there is surprise among leading capitalists that it will ultimately be an air line to Salt Lake City and, in connection with Senator Clark's new road, a trunk line to the Pacific. Those who know the public spirit of Mr. Moffat and Mr. Evans know they never do things by halves and that their devotion to Colorado's welfare will cause such a line to be built if it will aid the state.

However, the present plans are to build a line only as far as Hot Sulphur Springs. The principal owners of the Denver City Tramway company, namely, Mr. D. H. Moffat, Rodney Curtis, Charles J. Hughes, the Evans estate and others of Denver, acting in concert with New England owners of the stock of that company, have completed arrangements for building a line of railway directly west from Denver through Middle park to Steamboat Springs and the coal fields of Routt county. The road will cross the Snowy range by means of a tunnel two miles long located near James peak, and will open a territory not now served by any railroad, rich in deposits of coal and precious metals, well supplied with timber and grazing lands and already occupied by many ranchmen with large herds of cattle.

It is announced that right of way has been secured for the first 10 miles west of Denver, which will take the road as far as the nearest coal deposits, and that contracts for grading this first section will be let early in April of this year. The importance to Denver of the new railroad is deemed to be very great.

VALIDITY OF MINING SECTION.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 20.—From every indication it is safe to say that the extra session of the legislature will adjourn tomorrow night. Both houses have adopted the report of the conference committee on the revenue bill and all that remains is for the measure to be enrolled as amended and passed on third reading in each house. This should be completed by tomorrow night. The amendments of the conference committee were adopted without debate, except in the house Representative Rawalt raised a question as to whether or not the mining section was constitutional as it was worded. A part of it reads: "The assessor, when he receives such statements (meaning the statements from the mine owner relative to output, proceeds, etc.), shall determine the gross proceeds of any such producing mine or mining claim for said preceding year, and shall, at the same time, determine the net proceeds as herein defined for said preceding year, and shall, for the purpose of assessment for taxation, value such producing mines, or mining claims, at a sum equal to one-fourth of the said gross proceeds for said preceding year for any such mine or mining claim."

Mr. Rawalt's contention was that the section specifically stated that the sum must equal one-fourth of the gross proceeds. He said that the supreme court had always held that no legislative body could specifically state what valuation was to be placed upon a piece of property. He was of the opinion that it should read, "Shall not exceed one-fourth of the gross proceeds," thereby leaving the assessor some discretion, as that officer could if he chose place a lower valuation on the property. He contended that if the mining section was contested in the courts, it would be declared unconstitutional, and the mines would then be valued under the provision of the last section of the bill which recites that if at any time any property is found to have been omitted from the assessment rolls, it shall be valued by the assessors at its full cash value. He contended that eventually this section would be killed and their property would be valued at its full cash value and they might as well have adopted the Neely amendment in the first place.

Mr. Rawalt has been in favor of the Neely amendment all the time, and when he called attention to this error today he said he did so in order that the mining men would not adopt the section without fair warning. He did not raise the point until just before the motion to adopt the committee report was put. When he had finished talking, the vote was taken and the report was adopted with but two votes recorded against it, namely, Rawalt and Twombly. After the house had adjourned, the members congregated and discussed the question raised by Mr. Rawalt. Opinion was about equally divided as to whether he was correct or not. Mr. Hollenbeck said he believed the point was well taken; that it left the assessor with no discretionary power. Mr. Morris thought Rawalt should have called the attention of the house to the matter beforehand, and that he should not have waited until the last moment. Mr. Pitcock said: "I believe Mr. Rawalt is right, and that the miners will eventually find their property assessed by the county assessors the same as any other property. However, seven out of the eight members on that conference committee were mining men, and if they allowed such an error as that to go through, they themselves will be to blame, and it is none of our funeral."

Speaker Montgomery when asked what he thought of Rawalt's position said: "He is entirely wrong. The supreme court will never sustain his contention. The supreme court did render such a decision as he refers to on a law passed by the Ninth general assembly but that law specified in dollars and cents what the assessment should be. This provision is not an abstract statement, but the amount of the assessment will depend entirely upon the production of the mines. Under the law he referred to, everyone knew exactly what amount would be assessed against certain property, but I defy any man to forecast by this provision what amount will be assessed against any mine in the state."

Senator Rush admitted that there might be grounds for the contention, but did not believe any supreme court would ever render a decision killing the section. Thus the discussion went on all over the building.

There is one provision of the governor's call over which the two houses differed, and that is the creation of a tax commission. The senate today killed the Ammons bill creating such a commission, but the house adopted a few ideas from each of the three bills of that nature pending and passed a bill on second reading which will go to the upper body tomorrow. The Ammons bill was killed by a vote of 13 to 14 as done it is believed the In-

dians can be made self-supporting. Senator Penrose today reported favorably Senator Patterson's bill authorizing the payment of \$25,000 to Robert J. Spotswood and heirs of William Cleland of Colorado, for additional compensation for carrying United States mail between Morrison and Fairplay and Fairplay and Leadville in 1878.

The Washington Times tonight says that reports that ex-Senator Weldon is to be given the position as secretary of interior are without foundation, but that he is to be offered a position as minister to Italy.

HOW THE BOERS GET THEIR AMMUNITION.

By Associated Press.

New York, March 20.—C. A. Wessels, A. P. McWhorter and J. M. D. Bruyn Boer deacons, who have been in this country for some weeks, met Mr. Wessels said he did not believe the ammunition found in the ruins of the Hoboken fire was intended for the Boers. "The Boers have no money to buy ammunition," said he, "but when they need any all they have to do is capture a British convoy and they have enough to supply them for a long time."

"The Boer-British war will establish a precedent for other wars to come in the inhuman fashion in which it is being carried on. I asked the president to appoint a commission of army officers to review the conduct of the Boer-British war, but whether he will do so I cannot say."

Alluding to the statements that the Boers wear British uniforms in battle, Mr. Wessels said the Boers have no uniform of their own and therefore when they run out of wearing apparel the only way that they are able to procure it is to take some British soldier's clothes, from which, he added, the distinguishing marks were always removed even to cutting off the coat buttons.

DECISION ON BOYCOTTS.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 21.—Judge Palmer rendered a decision this morning which will act against the Retail Clerks union of this city, and upheld by the higher courts will stand in force to the union clerks of the entire state. This decision is in the effect that later unions may boycott a man's place of business by stationing pickets in front of his store and attempting in this way to prevent people from trading at the store. The decision was rendered in the case of Harry Rosenstock against the Retail Clerks union. Rosenstock conducts a clothing and gent's furnishing goods store, but does not employ union help, nor does he observe union hours. The union stationed pickets in front of his store and when prospective purchasers would enter, would cry "Cut off! Cut off!" He set up a temporary restraining order against them holding this and today Judge Palmer makes the restraining order permanent. His decision in outline is as follows:

"The plaintiff charges that on the 15th and 16th days of August, and thereafter from September 2 to 7, 1901, the defendant, for the purpose of harassing and annoying him and of ruining his business and compelling him to close his store and cease business unless he would agree to conduct his business in accordance with the rules of the union, established a boycott upon him and his place of business and sought by force, threats and intimidation to prevent any person from trading with him or purchasing goods in his store; for the purpose of carrying out their scheme they stationed their agents in front of plaintiff's place of business, and by use of threats, intimidations and persuasion and by the use of vile, indecent and profane language, and by false and slanderous accusations against the plaintiff, and by force of arms prevented many people from purchasing goods in his business and from purchasing goods elsewhere."

"There is but one question involved, and that may be briefly stated as follows: Has the plaintiff the right to conduct his business as he sees fit, without outside interference? If in the matter of shorter hours or increased compensation or other conditions of employment was in question in the case, an element would be injected into it which might call for the consideration of the rights of such third parties. The plaintiff was conducting his business with the assistance of clerks, and he simply refused to let his store open on Sunday and holidays. There is no law in this state which would compel him to close his place of business at such times, and he therefore had the legal right to keep his store open the entire 24 hours of the day during each and every day of the year if he so desired.

"It cannot, however, be denied that much of the tumult and boisterous conduct which was to be found in front of the place of business of the plaintiff would have occurred only for the boycott.

Pickets were set up in front of the plaintiff's store, who walked back and forth on the sidewalk, saying to those within their hearing that it was against organized labor and asking them not to patronize it. Many witnesses heard the pickets call it a "scab house" and a "scab Jew house" and used other derogatory language in reference to it. It also appears that many people were approached by the pickets and asked not to go into plaintiff's store, that they put their hands upon the arms of people and at times treated them roughly, and in this manner the plaintiff's rights were violated.

"The same cautionary reserve permeates the newspaper utterances, and the comment in well informed circles. Some significance is attached to the fact that, in approaching Lord Kitchener, Mr. Schalkburger and those associated with him have carried out to the letter the advice given by the British foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, in his reply to the peace note of the Netherlands government, that the quickest and most satisfactory means for arranging a settlement would be by direct communication between the leaders of the Boers and the British commander-in-chief in South Africa, who is on the spot and therefore most thoroughly conversant with the situation, recognized the possibility of fruitful results and believed in the good faith of the Transvaalers he would not have permitted the visitors to continue their pilgrimage to the headquarters of their Orange River colony allies.

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Reliable

THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

DENVER

Denver, March 21.—The Human society is preparing to prosecute all persons connected with the shooting meet held in this city yesterday, at which Secretary Whithead and a number of his assistants were forcibly ejected from the grounds. The charges to be preferred are cruelty to animals and shooting an animal. The Human society has been trying to prevent these matches ever since they began.

The members of the society claim that one of the men who helped to force them off the field was a police officer.

The jury in the case of Madge Berry, who is charged with stealing \$100 from John Berg, has failed to agree.

The authorities have been holding Berg in jail as a prosecuting witness ever since the robbery was committed nearly a year ago. It seems that he is destined to serve a sentence for being robbed, as he is in jail awaiting another trial.

D. S. Brumley, manager on the tramway line, has invented an arrangement that will greatly lessen the possibility of accidents while passengers are getting on and off street cars. The arrangement is a mirror so fixed that the conductor can see the step of the car from any part of the car. In this way he will be sure that the passengers are safely on or have secured a good foot-hold on the steps before he gives the signal to go ahead.

Gen. E. Hamm went out for an automobile ride this morning and stopped on the way to the Fair to have a look at the exhibits.

When he went to start the automobile it would not work and an ontario gave him a boost. An inventory showed that three wheels had been torn from the machine, the head was smashed and its gasoline engine broken. Both he and his friend escaped with but few scratches.

Rev. C. J. Hall took occasion to severely

scold the fire and police board while he was preaching the funeral sermon of Wm. H. Huff. Huff had died in the city jail from alcoholism. At one time he was an usher in Rev. Mr. Hall's church.

During the course of the sermon the reverend gentleman took occasion to say:

"This death is simply another that may be attributed to the incompetency of the present fire and police board, which refuses to enforce the laws. God pity this city whose officers make broken-hearted mothers and wrecked homes by their refusal to support the laws so that the wayward boys whose feet are led astray by the open saloons on every hand find no protecting arm to hold them from the downward path."

Reports from over the eastern part of

the state say that during the past

hours rain has fallen which will do a

great deal of good to the plants. The

rain began Saturday night and continued

all night and nearly all day yesterday.

They extended from a short way

east of Denver to central Nebraska, and

from the northern to the southern boundaries of the state. The plains were

soaked with the best rain of many months.

This means plenty of early grass on the ranges and the stock growers are jubilant.

Begaining next Monday, Denver will

have another evening daily paper. It will

be printed in German. The publishers are

E. A. Schaefer, R. G. Wehr and Charles

Wahl. All have been connected with

the publication of German papers.

William J. Dettore, who was killed by

his brother, John Dettore, in Albany, N. Y., last Saturday, was well known in this city. He left here about a year ago after having been a resident of Colorado four years.

Those who have the matter in charge

say that the work of raising the funds

for St. Vincent's orphans is progressing

in a satisfactory manner. The

insurance companies that carried policies

on the building have paid the same and

it is said the work of rebuilding will

begin in the summer.

The St. Louis world's fair bill as

amended by the extra session was signed

by Governor Orman this afternoon. The

measure appropriates \$50,000. After sign-

ing the bill, Governor Orman left for

Coolidge Springs on private business.

General McArthur received authoritative

orders this morning to resign command

of the Department of the Colorado, to

General Funston. McArthur takes com-

mand of the Department of the Lukes,

He will leave for Chicago at the end of

the month.

The cause of having failed to reach an

agreement over some grievances of the

Electrical Workers union No. 113 of Colo-

rado Springs, the Western Union Tele-

graph company has incurred the enmity

of organized labor in Colorado. President

H. E. Garman and Secretary P. J. De-

vault of the State Federation of Labor

have issued a circular asking that as far

as possible the company be not patronized.

The Woman's club of this city has char-

tered a special train over the Santa Fe

to carry its members to the Los Angeles

annual meeting at that club. The train

is a member of the Law & Order

league.

Judge Mullins today rendered a decision

in which he held that a man entering

the employ of a railroad cannot sign his

life away. The case was over the injury of

L. Adams, a Pullman conductor, who was injured in a wreck at Laramie

some months ago. He brought suit against

D. B. G. and the Rock Island roads for \$1,000. The roads placed in a defense

that he had signed a contract with the

Pullman company, and pleads the constitutional

protection as a defense. Sound authorities

hold that such contracts are not legal as opposed to public policy. It

seems to me, however, that our constitu-

tional provisions are broader than the

common law determines and not merely

declaratory of it as it is construed by

counsel for the defendant.

CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, March 21.—The case

of the People versus John and Harry

Buzanes, charged with assault with

intent to kill Nicholas Ravedy occu-

ped the time of the district court to-

day and nearly all of the witnesses for

the prosecution were examined. The

jury secured included the following:

W. T. Campbell, L. B. Paxton, John B.

Baker, John Harper, William Lynett,

A. P. Trumbull, Fred Putnam, Richard

Jewell, Richard Gagen, Richard Conley,

J. W. Chisham, and H. F. Keen.

The first witness upon the stand was

Nicholas Ravedy, who told the story

of the fight which he had on January

7 with the Buzanes brothers, and his

attempt to get out of jail, who ac-

compained Ravedy on the trip to

Grouse mountain on the day of the

assault, corroborated Ravedy's story,

and told a clear story, giving exact dis-

tances when asked for them by Judge

Temperance T. Andrews to Mt. Plagash

G. M. & Co. the Allison lode on the

northwest slope of Mt. Plagash, consider-

ation \$1; Nina L. Dewey to W. W.

Garnord, lot 7, block 4, Hayden Placer

addition to Cripple Creek, \$1.

United States patent for the Mar-

burg lode claim, survey No. 10399,

containing 7.265 acres, was today is-

sued to the Auburn G. M. Co.

Mrs. J. D. Harrigan today returned

from an extended trip to California.

Mrs. Harrigan has been in California

since September.

Cripple Creek, March 22.—After

sentencing two boys to the reform

school for truancy this afternoon, County

Judge Frost announced that he

intended to clear the streets of boys

at school hours.

Ross, 12, of Telluride, was sent to

the reform school for truancy.

John Talbott, 12, of Telluride, was

sent to the reform school for

truancy.

Cripple Creek, March 23.—After

sentencing two boys to the reform

school for truancy this afternoon, County

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Ross, 12, of Telluride, was sent to

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Cripple Creek, March 24.—After

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Cripple Creek, March 25.—After

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Ross, 12, of Telluride, was sent to

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Cripple Creek, March 26.—After

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ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, March 21.)
Parents' meetings will be held at the Manitou High school at 7:45 this afternoon; an annual social has been prepared and there will be a social session with light refreshments.

Cliff house at Manitou will open for the season tomorrow, a Raymond party of 150 being booked for breakfast.

Marriage of Miss Eleanor Richards and Rev. Guy Winters McCrory took place in Washington last evening; both were former residents of this city.

A 15-year-old boy was arrested yesterday charged with starting the prairie fire at Broadmoor, Wednesday.

Milton Peter, an old-time resident of Colorado Springs, and a pioneer in the state, is dead.

Owing to the absence of a quorum last night the city council meeting was adjourned to tonight.

Local capitalists have incorporated a company to build an electric plant and street car lines in Guanajuato, Mex.

Jury in the Whited damage suit failed to reach a verdict and was discharged.

(Saturday, March 22.)
Bids for grading Institute street will be received up to noon today and the work pushed as rapidly as possible in order that the new street car line may be completed at once.

City council was again obliged to adjourn owing to lack of quorum.

Citizens of Fountain last night gave their annual dance and supper for the benefit of their baseball team.

There are a good number of entries for the race meet to be held June 10 to 14.

Colorado college and the local High school will play baseball at Washburn field at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

House sub-committee which has charge of the Colorado Springs public building will present unanimously favorable report. Representative Bell feels confident that the building is assured.

(Sunday, March 23.)
Tempest group of gold lode claims adjoining the Camp Bird mine in the Ouray district has been sold for \$3,000.

George B. Beardsley is the nominee for mayor of Westcliffe.

Last week's shipment of gold and cyanide bullion from the Camp Bird mine was of an estimated value of \$70,000.

Ouray has recently organized a board of trade which, it is believed, will be of great benefit to the city and country.

Governor Orman has appointed John J. Tolson of Monroe and F. E. Dodge of Delta as members of the new Gunnison canal board. Both gentlemen served on the old board.

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(Tuesday, March 25.)
Letters received in Kingston, Jamaica, from Port au Prince, Hayti, say that the whole country was disturbed owing to the bad financial situation.

Government of Colombia has expressed its purpose to censor all dispatches passing over the cables between diplomatic and consular officers on the Isthmus and their home governments; the United States government will not permit any interference with its messages.

The Russian press agrees that the Franco-Spanish declaration on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese agreement will dispose of misunderstandings and have a reassuring effect the world over.

(Wednesday, March 26.)
Lieutenant William S. Sinclair of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, tried by court martial at Manila on the charge of causing the death of a soldier prisoner by gagging him and pouring water on his head, has been acquitted.

Governor-General Wood has left Havana on his way to Washington, where he has extended a formal consultation with President-Elect Taft and other Cuban officials in regard to establishing a Cuban Government.

Noah Davis, formerly a justice of the supreme court of New York state, died at his home in New York city yesterday, of old age. He presided at the trials of William L. Tweed for official malfeasance and of S. S. Stokes for the Flisk murder.

Fifty thousand members of the Knights of Pythias attended a jubilee in Chicago yesterday.

Case of Stewart Fife, charged with murder of Frank Richardson at Savannah, Missouri, is in hands of the jury.

(Thursday, March 27.)
It has been officially announced in St. Petersburg that the election of Maximo Gorki to be an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences has been annulled. Gorki has been summoned to appear before the tribunal to answer for political offenses.

Disorders in various parts of Belgium are attributed to agitation for universal suffrage.

(Friday, March 28.)
London stock market last week was dull and uncertain.

The president of Nicaragua has accepted an invitation from the president of Costa Rica to visit Limon, Costa Rica, in order to confer on matters pertaining to the proposed Nicaragua canal.

A dispatch to the London Morning Leader from Sofia says that 14 Turks and over 30 Bashis-Basques were killed in the recent conflict between Turkish troops and Macedonian revolutionists at Kastoria, near Kastoria, European Turkey, during which the Turks surrounded the village and overcame the rebels.

An Austro-Hungarian official report published in Vienna testifies to the great progress made in the pacification of the Philippine Islands during the year 1901.

A man who claimed to be a citizen of France, was executed Saturday in Hayti, and as a result the French minister at Port au Prince, has requested that a warship be sent there.

Traffic in Switzerland has been greatly interrupted by the heavy snow falls.

A dispatch from Cape Town dated 6 o'clock this morning, says Cedric Rhodes is weaker.

Spain is experiencing extremely cold weather. Heavy snow and gale storms at Seville and Corunna have destroyed the crops and killed some people.

A dispatch from Brussels says General Heneguin, the director of the military cartographical society, has committed suicide by shooting with a rifle.

(Saturday, March 29.)
A passenger train on the Southern railroad was wrecked by a landslide in Virginia; a portion and an unknown number of passengers are good for early discovery of oil.

It is said oil has been found at Fort Collins at less depth than at Boulder.

The body of Raymond Bishop of Denver, the young graduate of the School of Mines who was killed in the Liberty Bell snowslide, was recovered yesterday.

(Sunday, March 30.)
The Glee and Mandolin clubs of the State university will give a concert in Victor tonight.

New revenue bill will shift the burden of taxation in Teller county from non-productive mining property to other classes of property.

Considerable snow fell in the Cripple Creek district yesterday and thunder was heard for the first time this spring.

(Monday, March 31.)
Three fire alarms, two of which were for fires in the business section, kept the local department on the run yesterday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Light, the new pastor of the United Brethren church, preached his first sermon here yesterday.

Jewish societies celebrated the feast of Purim yesterday night.

The city council met tonight.

J. O'Donnell has written letters to members of the Democratic party advocating the re-election of Senator Taylor. Local Democrats have received letters from Mr. O'Donnell.

D. G. Caswell of Thunder mountain, has been besieged by callers seeking information about the new mining district.

Ministers' meeting today at First Baptist church.

A baseball game has been arranged between the college team and the Milionaires for next Saturday.

(Tuesday, March 32.)
The irrigation congress will meet here October 6 to 9, inclusive, instead of in August.

After the meeting of the Ministerial association yesterday the preachers went to the "City hotel," where they chopped wood.

Dr. P. F. Gildea has purchased the residence at the northwest corner of Cascade and 18th streets for \$4,000.

Boulder City and Mandolin club concert at the Opera house tonight.

One of Harvey Young's paintings has hung in the Corcoran Art gallery at Washington.

Local composers were heard at a concert last night at Perkins hall.

The El Paso County Baseball league was organized with five clubs in the circuit.

The members of the Pike's Peak club will have a "smoker" at the club rooms tomorrow night.

The city council will meet again Thursday evening of this week.

The Platte avenue bridge over Shook's Run may be substituted for the Huerfano street bridge over the Monument in the proposed new bridging of the Monument at the Mesa road.

E. B. Hughes has invented an adjustable red globe for a railway lantern. His patents are coming, and the invention is likely to be adopted into general use in railroads throughout the country.

(Wednesday, March 33.)
Organization of the Home and Education department of the Woman's club was effected yesterday morning, with Mrs. W. E. Turley as chairman.

Dr. Lancaster gives the first of two lectures on "Adolescence" at the Ferris school on Cache la Poudre street at 8:30 p.m. today.

Another law suit in which James Burns and James Doyle are on opposing sides, was begun yesterday in district court; Burns said to have been made to the Colorado Telephone company are the basis of the suit.

W. S. Dunning has resigned as chief clerk of the Antlers, to accept a more remunerative position elsewhere.

George W. Andrews of Fort Worth has been promoted to be general agent of the Rock Island to succeed W. W. Wood who recently resigned.

Annual meeting of the Elk's Lodge last night resulted in the election of R. L. Holland as exalted ruler.

STATE

(Friday, March 21.)
A "soil expert" of the national department of agriculture has been detailed to survey irrigable lands along the Arkansas river from Rocky Ford to the Kansas border.

Both branches of the legislature have adopted the report of the conference committee on the revenue bill and indications are favorable for adjournment tonight.

Representative Rawalt questions the validity of the mining section of the revenue bill on the ground that it is specifically stated that the assessment must equal one-fourth of the gross proceeds and is not left to the discretion of the assessor.

(Saturday, March 22.)
J. Maurice Finn, a well-known attorney of Cripple Creek, has announced himself as a candidate for congress.

John and Harry Buzane, charged with assault with intent to kill Nicholas Raverdy, are on trial in the district court in Cripple Creek.

New opera house in Victor was formally opened last night; a large delegation from Colorado Springs augmented the attendance from all parts of the district.

Andrew Carnegie has agreed to furnish \$200,000 for a public library in Denver; the city will appropriate \$30,000 annually for its support.

The legislature adjourned sine die at 10:47 last night, with a final question as to the legality of the passage of the revenue bill.

(Tuesday, March 23.)
Letters received in Kingston, Jamaica, from Port au Prince, Hayti, say that the whole country was disturbed owing to the bad financial situation.

Government of Colombia has expressed its purpose to censor all dispatches passing over the cables between diplomatic and consular officers on the Isthmus and their home governments; the United States government will not permit any interference with its messages.

The Allied Agricultural Societies of America oppose the Nicaragua canal bill and have asked the president to do so, but he did not commit himself.

Secretary of the treasury informed the Danish minister that sugar from the Danish West Indies brought to the United States pending the ratification of the treaty must pay duty.

FOREIGN

(Friday, March 21.)

Advices from Canton say it is credibly reported there that the viceroy has received telegrams from Lung Chin on the Annam border, alleging that the whole of Marshal Su's troops have deserted and joined the rebels; that good progress on the copper property in which he is interested, and confirms the strike in the Weikang mine.

Colorado Springs investors are financing many large deals in the Clear Creek mining district, where the activity is constantly increasing, as well as the number of new strikes and the progress of systematic development work.

(Saturday, March 22.)

The mining stock market yesterday did not sustain the good advances of the day before, but there were no serious declines and a very healthy demand. Doctor sold down to 47. Little Puck to 75 and Calera to 12. Elko down to 54 and C. K. and N. at 51.

The minority stockholders of the Central Consolidated company will bring suit against the majority, claiming that the stock is being removed from the exchange to force the former to sell out to the latter at the latter's price.

The final status of the mining law does not increase the taxation on mines and may reduce the taxation on prospects and may reduce the taxation on prospects. Local mining men and lawyers do not fear for the constitutionality of the enactment.

Local brokerage houses report a substantial increase in both the number of orders and of inquiries from eastern persons. The active advertising which both the exchange and individuals are pushing is having its good effect.

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Secretary of the treasury informed the Danish minister that sugar from the Danish West Indies brought to the United States pending the ratification of the treaty must pay duty.

(Monday, March 24.)

Acting President Schalkburger, ex-Secretary of State Reitz, of the Transvaal, and Commandant Meyer and Kroon are en route to the Orange River colony, presumably to see Lord Kitchener.

K. Molnai De Tiza, ex-Hungarian prime minister and leader of the Liberal party, died in Budapest yesterday aged 72 years.

Fifty thousand members of the Knights of Pythias attended a jubilee in Chicago yesterday.

Case of Stewart Fife, charged with murder of Frank Richardson at Savannah, Missouri, is in hands of the jury.

(Tuesday, March 25.)

It has been officially announced in St. Petersburg that the election of Maximo Gorki to be an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences has been annulled. Gorki has been summoned to appear before the tribunal to answer for political offenses.

Disorders in various parts of Belgium are attributed to agitation for universal suffrage.

(Wednesday, March 26.)

Dun's weekly review of trade says that evidences of further improvement are numerous.

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A GREAT
RELIGIOUS OCCASION
In the Philippines

Fiesta of the Immaculate Conception

Written for the Gazette
by
MISS CORA FAY

MISS CORA FAY, one of the teachers from the public schools of this city who went to the Philippines last summer to take charge of a normal training school, has written a most interesting letter to Miss Mollie Gregory, describing the observance of a certain religious festal day among the natives, and incidentally, she gives much information of the island. Miss Fay is stationed at Zamboanga, a town about two days' boat ride distant from Manila.

In her letter, Miss Fay says:

"Zamboanga is a very quiet little place, and from time immemorial the natives have looked forward to the celebration of holy days as both social and religious climaxes, on which occa-

sions one room for the orchestra, one for the señoritas' dressing room, one where liquid refreshments were to be served; and the main body of the large room left for dancing. These beautiful walls of fresh green verdure were tastefully decorated with flags, draped mirrors, and red cross banners, while from the ceiling hung immense chandeliers. On both sides of the entrance way, large graceful palms were nodding; this also formed a shaded walk from the school to the street; and in the evening, when the countless Japanese lanterns were lit, the picture was one of oriental splendor never to be forgotten.

The holiday was ushered in, properly speaking, on Saturday noon, December 7, for it takes these people of the tropics a long time to get started.



A TYPICAL FAMILY GROUP WAITING FOR THE PARADE ON "FIESTA DAY."

sions both the sacred and holy, the humorous and ridiculous tendencies are allowed full sway.

Since arriving here September 16, I have witnessed the festivities attendant on "Fox day," or the celebration of the playing of the statue of the holy virgin. In the niche of the old Spanish fort, by divine hands, the natives believe, "American holiday," the day marking the second occupation of Mindanao by Americans, and also "All Saints' day," but it yet remained for the crowning event of the year, the Feast of Immaculate Conception, on December 8, when all other days dwindled into such utter insignificance that one almost forgot that there were other days. We are prone to live so much in the present that I may be biased somewhat in believing this day to be looked forward to with greater interest, possibly than any other. For now, as I sit on the shady veranda of my cozy nipa shack, enjoying the cool breezes, I look down the street and view gayly decked

and by heralding its coming in advance, they usually manage to assume the correct attitude when the day shall really have come. Just as the clocks struck 12, the church bells set up a terrific din, something after the manner of a fire alarm in a country village, guns and fire crackers were set off, and after a few minutes of thunderous and deafening noise, we knew that the "real" had really begun. Several showers put a temporary stop to some sports that had been planned, to the parade, composed of natives, men, women and children, and two "made-up" figures supposed to be dressed "same American," began to move. These Americans in effigy were probably 15 feet in height, made of bamboo frames, covered with cloth—the man wearing conventional black, with a high silk hat, and the other, a figure of a woman, robed in white and looking like a rejected relic from a collection of ante-diluvian "what-nots." We Americans are still at a great loss to learn the significance of

Archway of red and white. All around the edges up to the top can be seen small glasses. These were filled with cocoanut oil and contained small wicks and made bright lights.

their teachers. Arriving at services rather late, I was destined to sit on a huge stone door sill—for the church was simply packed, and from this vantage place I was able to get a view of every part of the congregation and the church. The sermon had already commenced, and the clear, musical and convincing voice of Father B., a Spaniard, filled all space and reached every nook, even up to the rickety and dilapidated old choir loft, from which the

side, and remain standing. It was indeed a picturesque sight, to see hundreds of little brown faces, with straight, luxuriant hair drawn tightly back from the forehead, and formed into a sort of a Phrygian knot at the back of the head near the crown, and over this each señora and señorita wears a soft lace mantilla customary to all Spanish countries, for following the teachings of St. Paul, women are not permitted to enter the holy tabernacle



AVE MARIA CHURCH.

white-robed Filipino boys freely dispensed sounds that only the pen of a Poe could describe, and no one appreciate.

"There are but few seats in the church—these plain benches which are placed up near the altar—and only a few people can be accommodated with this convenience. The remainder of the congregation is disposed of in a queer fashion—the women on one side of the room, either kneeling or sitting on the floor, while the men occupied the other

with uncovered heads. A few children were in the congregation, and as I sat ruminating on a comparison of the relative powers of endurance between American and Filipino youths, and was about to conclude in favor of the latter, when an unearthly yell went up from one, and as all the other "mimos" peered over at the one brave enough to give vent to his feelings in a lusty cry, they all, one by one joined in, and now I am of the opinion that the 'picannies,' the term used here synonymous

with 'kids,' are much the same the world over, whether children of the Rockies or of the Sulu Islands, east of Suez.

"Just opposite me stood a cavalry officer, Captain Blunt, whose daring officer, while a member of the American embassy to France in procuring proofs of great lands for our government, afforded him a temporary suspense from active service, but he is now awaiting promotion over many others of his rank, in reward of his daring.

"In the rear of the church were a number of American soldiers, wholly forgetful of rank and insignia—the bane of the private's life but not forgetful of the teachings of earlier days—masters and servants, Americans and Filipinos and Spaniards, officers and civilians, old and young, here met on common ground to listen to the words of truth.



TWO ARCHWAYS ON "FIESTA DAY."

duration, Monday was as vociferously begun as the previous day. There were out-door sports of all kinds—throwing of cocoanuts, containing coins into the water, and watching the little brown "mustachos" dive after them, swimming contests, boat races, and many other athletic pastimes.

"At the annual theater, we were guests of honor. The cast was composed mostly of natives—two pretty Filipino girls, six men and one young Spaniard. There was an elevated platform out of doors, covered with canas and on either side were shanty doors standing partially open, all at the same angle, and on these were painted some with strangely joined branches, and still more ludicrous looking leaves.

"How pure and holy an atmosphere to leave them in. How much in unison with a holy day that you should picture them as quietly strolling along the streets to their homes, there to spend the remainder of the day in thoughtful meditation upon the teachings of Christ, in watching the taper burn before the crucifix which is contained in every home, however humble. But, however, sacrilegious as it may seem to

the departed life."

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Taken from top of fort as the procession approached. Many on their knees can be seen. The statue of the "Virgin"—carried from the church—is under canopy, and the "padre" is standing on opposite side. At the left of this picture can be seen the tapers burning. The people marched out, placed their candles, said a prayer, had music (?), and again returned to town.

you, this did not happen. Following them from the church door, the crowd separates at the parochial school, the women continuing homeward, and the men leisurely strolling into the municipal building where the presidents has his office.

"The band stays below still playing, while the men go above and with cordial salutation to each other, partake of such refreshments as would not seem to be parts of the Holy Virgin's feast. These things seem incongruous, I know, but you must remember that these are people of the tropics, emotional, volatile, yet without very sincere. They do mean to do right in all things; they do have a glimpse of higher and better things, but a whiff of fresh, pure air, a few new sounds and new sights, and all these mental decisions are thoughts of a yesterday, and they are eager for the first diversion that happens along.

"This afternoon was whistled away in cock fights. These begin about 1 o'clock each Sunday afternoon, and as the western sky was beginning to put on its glorious page of red and crimson, the bells of the church began to chime the vesper time, we saw the natives returning homeward, carrying either a

maiden, the villain who tried to steal her jewels, and the hero who happened to be there just at the right moment to save her. Of course, this was the late parent. Finally, they were all merrily and happily ever afterwards. All this lasted until midnight, when I turned tired, but amused, even with these drolleries which were taken so seriously.

"Tuesday there were some more boat races, and in the afternoon horse racing. The latter served rather to show the skill of the rider than the speed of the horse. There were about 20 beautifully embroidered and appropriate silk banners suspended from a line by means of gold and silver rings. The riders would start together and each one would attempt to capture one or more of these banners by taking it off the line with a short spear. In addition to this, boxes of cigars and other prizes would be presented by individuals to their favorite riders who were all arrayed in the most gorgeous manner imaginable."

"A grand final parade at sunset, a last brilliant illumination, and last night brought to a close the grand feast day of the year, the 'Fiesta' of the Immaculate Conception."



Placing tapers at foot of the statue of "Holy Virgin" out at old Spanish fort. The statue is directly above these people but doesn't show here.

archways, flags of all nations—Old Glory oftentimes, but sometimes a fancy table scarf, oriental shawl of finest texture or, in lieu of anything better, a bright-colored handkerchief tied to a bamboo pole and stuck out through the nipa roof, or extending from an open doorway. Long strings of crimson and blue cotton cloth are stretched straight around other shacks, midway from ground to roof. A table is outside of every house, neatly covered with a white cloth and bearing its burden of California wine, vermouth, St. Louis beer, "tuba" and soda water, and presented over by several dusky damsels from the South Sea Islands.

"For weeks and weeks, each attempt at conversation with the natives invariably terminated in an enthusiastic effort on their part to impart to us some anticipatory glimpse of the glories to expect from this day, and I confess I had been in much the same state of delirium as the native American boy who cannot wait for Fourth of July. The preparations were under the supervision of the 'presidents' of the province, and were of proportions becoming the capital of the island of Mindanao and the province of Zamboanga.

"On Thursday morning workmen partitioned the boys' school room with temporary walls of cocoanut leaves—

these two figures which were carried about with such ludicrous veneration. Saturday night the streets were brightly illuminated, and might make hideous by native bands prowlading the streets. I have really forgotten how many times we were separated that night, but I do remember that the bands happened here all at once, and could you but know what band music here means, I am sure I would have your sympathy. They were playing when I went to sleep, and were still going at full blast when the blessed Sabbath day was ushered in with more ringing of bells, more firing of guns and canons, and still more band music. I say music advisedly.

"Since there is but one church in Zamboanga, I had an excellent opportunity to form an impression of the representative types of all classes here, for the Catholic church is doing a work which would have never been undertaken by a less courageous body. When these people were low and barbarous savages, the faithful Jesuits came in their midst and for many decades have taught both by word and by example, the teachings of the lowly Nazarene, and the usually well-dressed congregations, the universally gentle manners and the home love manifested by these people speak plainly of the success of

which will be thrown open in little more than a year, and the plans of which are laid on broad and comprehensive lines.

"The exposition will not benefit St. Louis alone, nor aid only the development of the remarkable aggregation of states between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains, but will assist almost equally in the advancement of all the states in the union and of all interests and industries throughout the country generally.

"These international expositions are milestones in the path of progress and civilization and are so recognized by the great nation, and by none more so than the commanding position the city of St. Louis, the central city of the Mississippi valley, and am deeply in sympathy with others in endeavoring to make a great and permanent and far-reaching commerce. A vital factor in the immediate future of the development of these will be the Louisianna Purchase exhibition, the gates of

made a large appropriation in support of the St. Louis enterprise, this national aid being about the same as that given to the memorable exposition of 1893.

"You doubtless have already inferred from what I have said that I am about to plead for a liberal appropriation by the Empire state for a New York state building and exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. The wealth and dignity of New York sustained and strengthened by the resources of the country at large and depending mainly upon them for the commercial and literary metropolis, fully warrant an appropriation of at least half a million dollars.

"I have been informed that but \$50,000 has been suggested, and it is the mention of this entirely inadequate amount, coupled with the fear that this or a sum not much larger will be appropriated, which leads me to appeal to you as I am doing. I urge as earnestly as I can an

appropriation commensurate with the wealth and greatness of this state, and one that will by its liberality be a lasting assurance of the good will of the Empire state toward her sister states of the Mississippi valley, and more especially Mississippi.

"In behalf of the Louisiana Purchase exposition I beg that you will use your influence for an appropriation of not less than \$500,000. Apologizing for intruding on your time, believe me, with much respect, yours sincerely,

George J. Gould."

Dr. Mathews' Discoveries.

Dr. Mathews, writing in the March 1st issue of "Nature," New York, says: "Forces of the opposite kind to those mentioned by Dr. Loeb and himself, says he, exist, and research shows why a man should die, except our ignorance of the conditions governing the reaction going on in his protoplasm."

Second, it looks as if we had at last

possible to predict what practical results may follow in the future, but it appears to me probable that the immediate practical consequences will very likely occur in the following direction:

First, the physical explanation thus attained of one of the phenomena of life will, if it proves true, bring us a step nearer the understanding of other life-phenomena, the artificial synthesis of living matter, and the prolongation of life. There is apparently no inherent reason why a man should die, except our ignorance of the conditions governing the reaction going on in his protoplasm."

Second, it looks as if we had at last

experimental data it is impossible to say definitely whether our results will ultimately illuminate the problem of fermentation or not, but they at least suggest a means of attacking this problem, and I think I do not overstate the probable consequences of the solution of that problem.

A LITTLE SONG OF THE DAWN.

Black was the road I came over,
My lashes with tears still are wet,
The shades at my elbow still laugh as I stumble;

I am weary and heart-sick, and yet,
I am fixing my eyes on the dawn,
Where my hopes and my sorrows have met;

Curtis Waterman.

People of Mississippi
to Purchase Home of
Jefferson Davis.

BEAUVOR, THE MT. VERNON OF THE SOUTH

To be Made a Refuge
for Aged Confederate
Veterans

is a matter of no small interest to Colorado Springs that one of its foremothers should have been through girlhood and early womanhood one of the members of the family that owned and occupied Beauvoir.

A few events of national importance that do not directly concern our city or that do not directly concern some citizens of Colorado Springs and the movement now on foot in the state of Mississippi to purchase Beauvoir is such an event.

At the first annual encampment of the union No. 153 toward the fund you pro-

companying the subscription, a tribute was paid to Mrs. J. A. Hayes, of this city, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and lately honored with the title, "Daughter of the Confederacy," who showed her generous spirit in furnishing a room at the Printers home of this city, and the ready response of the Typographical Union was in grateful appreciation of this kindness. The letter, sent to the encampment, states:

"On the State Encampment, Mississippi Division, U. S. C. V. Gentlemen—We hand you herewith five dollars as a contribution to the Typographical

"Moreover, we believe that Beauvoir should be a permanent monument and could not be put in better hands than as a home for the veterans of the confederacy who are no longer able to care for themselves comfortably."

"We earnestly hope the fund you propose raising will soon be completed.

Respectfully yours,
Meridian Typographical Union No. 153,
S. O. Wilson, President,
N. D. Goodwin,
John R. Giles,
T. B. Woods,
Executive Committee,
Willis L. Hall, Secretary.
(Seal)

treasurer, and C. W. Bailey and Rev. Julius Baile.

"To every southern heart, the home of Jefferson Davis is as sacred as is Mount Vernon to Americans. It was here that he spent the last years of his life, and where he wrote, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy." The home is in the prettiest part of the state, and nothing could be more appropriate than that it should shelter the men who gave up the best years of their lives for the principles of Jefferson Davis, which were the life of the confederacy as well. There is no government appropriation by the federal authorities for the confederate soldiers, although some of the southern states pension their old soldiers. Most of these men who fought in the south lost all material wealth in the struggle, and at the close of the war found themselves impoverished and often disabled and ill in health.

Mrs. Davis, widow of the famous confederate, has been in ill health for several years, and is obliged to spend a great deal of her time in a cool, north-east climate, and thus the old home is left without its rightful occupant. There are other relatives of the Davis family, but no near ones. At the death of Winnie Davis, the favorite child of Jefferson Davis, the entire south mourned the loss as a personal grief. Mrs. J. A. Hayes has lived for a number of years away from the south, but at a late gathering of the Daughters of the Confederacy she was greatly honored by receiving a gift that had been bestowed upon Winnie Davis during her life time. Although alienated in distance from the south, Mrs. Hayes has always taken a deep, loyal and faithful interest in all that pertains to the home of her girlhood. She makes frequent visits to her mother, and is usually present at the annual gatherings of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The photographs reproduced herewith belong to Mrs. Hayes and are published by her permission. They are of exceeding interest to every true American because of the fact that they give an idea of the home surroundings of one of the country's greatest men. He was a leader of men around whom almost half the nation rallied, and anything touching on him cannot fail to be of interest to Americans of whatever party, or to whatever section they may belong. The picture of Beauvoir itself, shows the residence of the Davis family with Jefferson Davis and his devoted wife occupying chairs on the front veranda. It was taken long after the war but the place had not changed and it was just as during the troublous days of the 60s and is just so today. The picture showing the water in the distance shows the Gulf of Mexico, the view being from the front veranda of Beauvoir, from the position occupied by Mr. Davis in the first picture. The third shows the little building close by Beauvoir's residence, being a part of the estate, this being the scene of the home of Winnie Davis throughout his life. It was here that he kept his books and all his personal belongings, and it was here that he wrote his great book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy."

How to Regulate the Trusts.

Congressman Littlefield has very decided notions as to the immediate necessity of regulating the trusts, and in the current issue of Leslie's Weekly tells how he would do it. Publicity is one of the chief instrumentalities that he would use. His article is pertinent and suggestive. Another article pregnant with good sense relates to our growing trade with the east, and is the joint contribution of the secretary of the San Francisco committee on trade with Manila, and the president of the San Francisco chamber of commerce, Ralph D. Blumenfeld; tells about England's coronation stage manager, the famous duke of Norfolk. A. J. Kenney contributes a thrilling story, entitled, "The Thug," and Albert Hencke tells of the terrible struggle with death on the Vodas glacier, in the wilds of Alaska. "The best photograph ever taken of that eminent king of financiers, J. Pierpont Morgan, constitutes the first page, and a full page is also devoted to Congressman William H. Moody, the new secretary of the navy; Prince Henry's visit to the leading cities of the United States; the terrible mining disaster at Telluride, Colo.; the beautiful West Indian exposition at Charleston; the terrible floods in the east and the west; the opera and the stage, are all the subjects of illustration. Albert Hencke contributes a full-page drawing depicting the hardships on the road to the Alaska gold-fields, and Ch. Weber has a double page on the New York society girl, showing the visit of the mannequin. In all, it is a number of unusual excellence.

Prince Henry's Terrapin Diet.

Certain details of the prince's visit viewed in the retrospect do not seem to reflect undue credit upon the discrediting judgment of his entertainers. His itinerary and the necessary discomforts thereof were not ours to change, since, like the summer breezes, the prince's goings were at his own listing. Those who looked after the domestic side of his highness' American tour appear to have been a singularly fortunate lot. A perusal of the menus of the various festivities at which our guest sat him down and ate shows an overwhelming array of blue-

point oysters, terrapin, and canvas-back duck. If the prince were to conclude from this that these things are the chief staples of food of this country and that our people eat only for export, he did not lack justification.

In the matter of canvas-back ducks he must have suspected at least that we were experimenting with him to see if a single individual could eat 30 game birds in as many days and survive the ordeal in full enjoyment of his digestive powers. Upon what principle Prince Henry was accompanied everywhere he went by a gastronomic guard of terrapin and canvas-backs is

to Antipodes. There were good reasons for this, but why a man who has come hither to see how we live and what we live on should have nothing but an endless vista of terrapin and petals fours, canvas-back ducks and marrons, blue point oysters and Camembert, surpasses capacity of human intelligence to answer.—(Harper's Weekly.)

The Real Way to Teach Good English.

Some effort has been made to justify the methods of public school teachers because so many of the children who attend these schools speak such very

rough grounding in the principles of grammar is not proof against the usage which prevails in the after-school environment of the child. Correct phrasing, the proper use of words, the simple construction of a sentence—all these things may be right and harmonized irresistibly into the head of a pupil, who will immediately lapse into the habit of speech of his father or his mother, of his companions on the street, or of the servants of the household. To correct the evil, one must reach the child's companions, whether the parent, the nurse, or the playmate. The teacher can only admonish the child

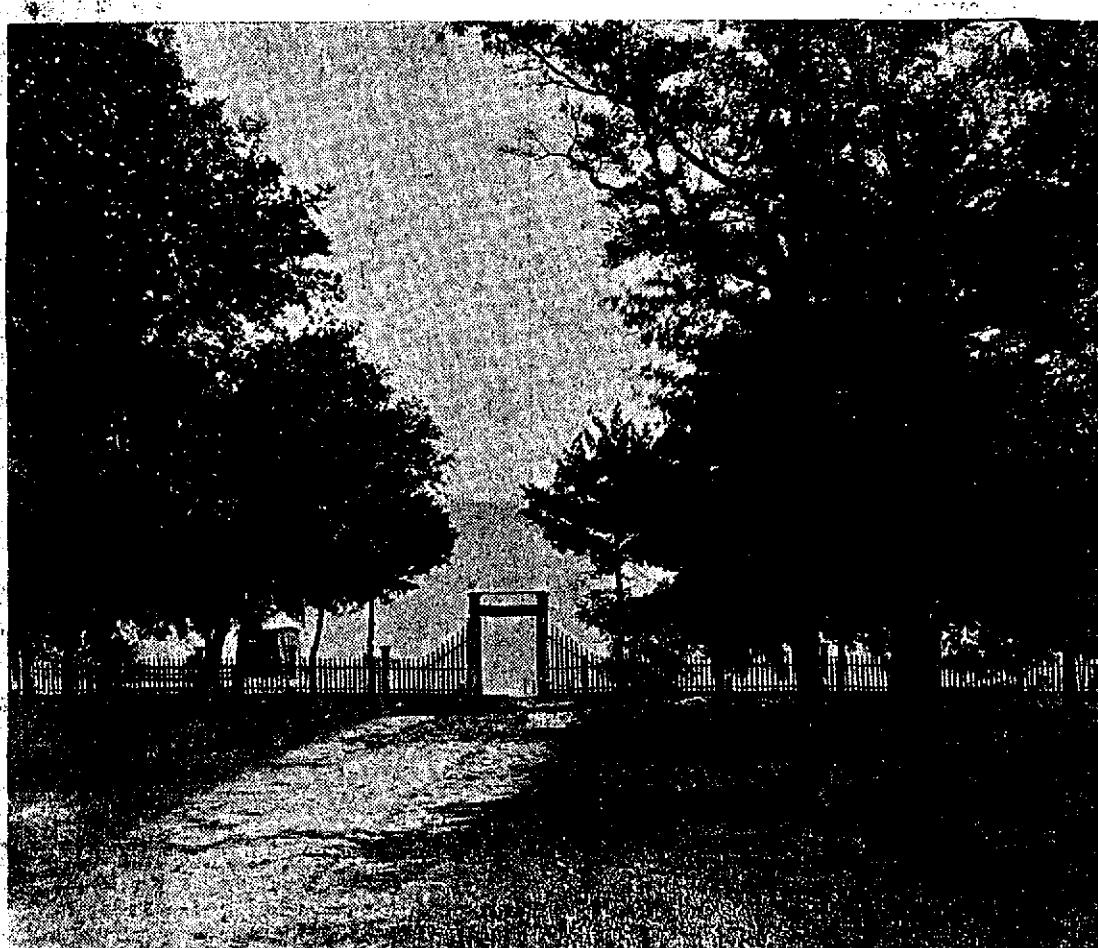


THE LIBRARY AT BEAUVOR.

Where Jefferson Davis, who is seen in the picture, wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy."

when taken in the act, and, in so far as it is possible to do this, it is done by the men and women who are employed as teachers in the public schools. If parents will be more exacting in their speech, the tendency toward an incorrect use of English will at least be checked, but it is impossible to hope that by any modification of present-day methods the rising generation may be radically reformed in this particular.—Harper's Weekly.

A Kansas man has invented a mill to run with sunshine; a power of which Colorado always has a surplus.—Denver Postscript.



GULF OF MEXICO FROM BEAUVOR.

BEAUVOR.

Mississippi division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, held last week Meridian, Miss., action was taken looking toward the purchase of Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, and appropriate the same to the use of disabled and worn-out confederate soldiers. The home will be purchased for \$10,000, and this sum is to be raised popular subscription from all the counties in Mississippi.

The resolution drafted at the annual session is as follows:

Beauvoir Purchase Resolution.

Whereas, The association of the Sons of Confederate Veterans was founded for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the justice of the cause, under the Constitution of the United States, which actuuated our oppressed fathers to secede from the federal government and to keep alive in memory and store the deeds of valor of their sons, and the righteous statesmanship, matchless courage and the Christian character of their illustrious chieftain and leader, Jefferson Davis; and

Whereas, No more beautiful or more appropriate memorial is within the reach of our association at the present time than the ownership of and the perpetuation of Beauvoir, the home of the justly president of the confederacy, where he spent the last days of his eventful life, as a perpetual hermitage to his memory and an enduring monument to his virtue; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association purchase for such purposes, and for such other purposes as may be deemed fit, the said property known as Beauvoir.

Be it further resolved, That for the use of raising a sufficient sum of money for making such purchase, a committee of six persons, from each county within the state of Mississippi, composed of two Sons of Veterans and two Daughters of the Confederacy and two confederate veterans, be appointed by the commander of this division.

Amendment.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one member from each brigade be appointed as an executive committee looking to the purchase of Beauvoir, as a soldiers' home as provided in Gomorron Cameron's resolution, the commandant to be ex-officio chairman of said committee, and that all efforts looking to the consummation of said object be under the advice and control of this committee.

Resolved, second, That the executive committee be instructed to enter at once into the discharge of its duty, but at no later date than will be the sacred privilege of the Sons and Daughters of Veterans to present the home to those grand old heroes of the old state of Mississippi, who fought and bled and died in the days from '61 to '65.

The first contribution to the fund was made by the Meridian Typographical Union, who as soon as the action of the campment became known, subscribed \$5 to the amount. In their letter no.

MRS. J. A. HAYES.
"The Daughter of the Confederacy."



to restrain the fiery little Arabs, who attempt to rush around the Sepulchre to bring the sacred fire forth.

Sometimes the disturbance ends in a general participation by the male pilgrims in rough and tumble games.

Finally the crowd becomes excited, and some one begins to shout: "This is the day of Jesus!" "Behold! He is risen!" Then commences a mad whirling dance in which nearly all, both inside and outside the church, seem to participate.

This lasts until out of the Greek church, on the east side of the rotunda, comes a long procession of priests with ombreos banners, which take the place of images in their ritual. These deifies around the Holy Sepulchre.

The pilgrims now commence to yell and chant snatches of the Chant of Basil and St. Chrysostom.

As the presence of the Turks is supposed to prevent the descent of the sacred fire, the troops now allow themselves to be driven out of the church, the mob pretending to exert violence.

Even standard-bearers, bishops and priests flee before the imaginary ire.

At this juncture the Bishop of Petra, representing the Patriarch or supreme pontiff of the Greek church, hurried to

the Chapel of the Sepulchre, and the door closed upon him. Now comes the moment of supreme exultation. The masses of the multitude surge to and fro, and their arms lend themselves to extraordinary gestures.

The awful up roar of this burst of fanaticism, the Chapel of the Sepulchre presents a strange contrast. In it the bishop is performing a miracle.

Suddenly a bright light appears at the aperture, and a feeling of awe-silence pervades the vast concourse. The light burns brightly and signifies the descent of God Himself upon the Holy Tomb.

Tapers are now lighted at the holy fire and passed among the spectators.

The pilgrims work for these tapers

crowd slowly filing out of the church, bearing the bishop on the shoulders of the lustiest.

As he leaves the church a mounted horseman appears and gallops off with a lit taper to convey the sacred fire to the lamp of the Greek church in the convent at Bethphage. And the church service is over at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Arthur Watts.

OUR OLDEST FEAST

New York, March 19.—Notwithstanding the sumptuousness of the Easter religious celebration, the great spring festival becomes more and more considered the proper time for the display of sartorial novelties by the smart-dressing set.

It has long been a nip and tuck race between the tailor and the florist, but with the constantly accelerated taste for expensive dressing which we import from abroad, the tailor seems to be gradually getting the best of the contest.

New York alone will spend two million dollars for flowers this Easter, but her clothing will foot up to a much larger total.

With the growth of wealth and the development of a leisure class, our number of exquisites is constantly on the increase and the average clubman is an embryo Beau Brummel in nine instances of ten. The magnificence of our temples of worship keeps pace with the skill of the costumer and coat-cutter, and it is a long bark back to those early Eastertide.

The principal feature of it, the dancing, was supposed to be the result of overtures made by the sun itself.

Indulge in a walk or schotische with the worshippers on the earth. The merry-mood was the sun at or beyond the horizon, and the moon was the sun at or below the horizon, and the stars were the sun in and one may find in the Celtic for

the green trees of the forest, clad in their robes of animal or sheep skins, and bowing their heads to the goddess Eostre, the northern edition of Greek goddesses of dawn, Aurora.

But even those direct ancestors of ours were only keeping up customs which had been perpetuated from the very dawn of history.

We must go back to the Persians and eventually to the Asiatic Aryans, from which practically all the non-Semitic white races descended, to find the earliest expression of religious observance at the Vernal equinox.

These people, whose deity was the celestial fire, typified in the sun, found in the recurrent changes of the seasons what they considered appropriate opportunities for approaching the deity.

Flowers and birds formed a great feature of these pagan feasts, for they occurred just at the time when the earth was again carpeted with blossoms and the birds were building their nests in the budding trees. Thus flowers and eggs became the natural symbols of Easter.

Doubtless at these feasts the young girls and maidens appeared arrayed in the finest skins which the previous year's hunting had yielded, and the belief of the period adorned them with costly collars of flowers, if they mainly admires forgot to turn up the bottoms of their trousers.

At the same time the Germans or Anglo-Saxon tribes, were celebrating the feast of Eostre,

Celts were keeping the festival of Eostan. This was the greatest of all the Celtic festivals, and dancing was the principal feature of it.

The dancing was supposed to be the result of overtures made by the sun itself.

Indulge in a walk or schotische with the worshippers on the earth.

The merry-mood was the sun at or beyond the horizon, and the stars were the sun in and one may find in the Celtic for

tions of the British islands, in Cornwall and Devonshire, as in Ireland, Scotland and Wales, traces of the old belief that the sun dances on Easter morning, vigorously sustained to this day.

Easter would therefore seem to be the oldest of our festivals, for back of the Aryan customs pertaining to its celebration here are evidences that the Chinese had a festival at this period of the year, which was one of the chief events in their calendar.

Even the Jews, who do not recognize the celebration of Easter on account of the resurrection of Christ, have a feast approximating very nearly to our Easter in date, viz., the Paschal sacrifice.

The chief difference is that the Semitic branch of the human family has given a more serious color to their celebration, preceding the feast of the Passover and the sacrifice of the Paschal lamb with a term of fasting quite foreign to the pagan expression of the occasion.

Our modern celebration, therefore, while based upon the resurrection of Christ and the interpretation of spiritual immortality derived therefrom, is a continuation of Jewish and pagan featal celebrations.

The earliest Christians, believing themselves Jews, continued the Paschal celebration with a new significance added, the death of Christ meaning to them the sacrifice of the Paschal lamb, typified in the earlier biblical feast, but whose blood was shed for the benefit of all humanity.

In our modern celebrations we therefore follow, by our floral displays and personal adornment, a custom which reaches back to the beginning of the rations and sentiments of those who have preceded us.

In all, the labor federation should bear in mind that any resolutions on their part that tend to prescribe whom employers shall employ are, and always will be, unsound and redundant to their own injury.—(Harper's Weekly)

EASTERN EASTER

Service at Church of Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, March 31.—The Christian mind naturally turns at the season of Easter to the places and scenes where the great mystery of the birth, crucifixion and resurrection of Christ took place.

Naturally also one thinks of Jerusalem in connection with those gloomy memories wherein rest the foundations of Christian faith.

Jerusalem today presents a sorry aspect compared with the bustle and prosperity of some of the oriental cities. For the most part, it is most noisy and populous quarter are heaps of ruins. Its Easter, or resurrection, has not yet come.

It is Easter eve, and what signs of life are stirring in the city, all seem to be moving in one direction—toward the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, regarded by some as the appropriate center of the worship of Our Saviour and the Cathedral Church of Palestine and the seat.

This edifice is regarded as the model of all the circular churches in Europe. The dome stands aloft impressively above the great rounds of the nave, the sky showing through the opening in the center as it does in the Pantheon, light and air having free access.

Beneath the dome are the galleries, the northern one, belonging to the Latin convent, accommodating the French portion of the audience of the Mass.

This imposing interior, however, is the scene of a remarkable circumstance within the vast apartment which contains

the pit of the rotunda, beneath the galleries, which are mostly filled with spectators, the vast open space below being reserved for the great mass of pilgrims and their festival. The enormous conourse of these faithful devotees, who have journeyed from many lands to be present at the great feast, have slept within the sacred walls overnight. The interior of the Sepulchre presents a strangely complicated appearance. The chapel building, a queer shaped edifice of brown marble, with a tawdry looking cupola and ornamentation, is divided into two sections. In the eastern division is the Stone of the Anointing. It is occupied by Greeks and Armenians. Through a round aperture on the northern side of the holy fire issues for the weeks, and through another opening on the opposite wall, that

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE RAILROAD TO ROUTT COUNTY.

FOR THERE is any railroad that ought to be built in Colorado at the present time, it is the line from Denver westward to Steamboat Springs and the valley of the Yampa river. This is the largest tract in Colorado that does not have railway facilities. It includes an area larger than the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and some of the richest mineral and agricultural regions of the state.

It is of special importance to the city of Denver that this road should be built at the present time. Denver is not favorably situated as a railway center. There is no pass through the mountains between Colorado Springs and Cheyenne that has been occupied thus far by a railroad, yet, owing to the start gained by the city of Denver in the race for commercial supremacy, and the activity and enterprise of her capitalists and merchants, Denver has been able to do business in spite of the much more favorable location of Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other cities.

Within the past year, the railway combinations that have been made are in a fair way to deprive her of this advantage. The main line of transcontinental trade now runs through the Arkansas and Grand River valleys, leaving Denver 125 miles to the side. The construction of a short line directly west from Denver to Salt Lake City would change the railroad situation in the state greatly, and give Denver a standing that she does not now possess. These things are doubtless apparent to the railway builders who are back of the new line, and they afford good grounds for the belief that the announcement made in yesterday morning's Gazette is something different from the railway rumors that are so frequently published in other papers.

It seems hardly likely, however, that the new line will be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of Routt county business. As already pointed out in these columns, there are three routes available into that valley, one from the north, one from the east and one from the south. We understand that a line is projected to connect with the Union Pacific railway in Wyoming, if its construction has not already begun. It remains to be seen whether the Rio Grande combination will look with favor upon this attempt to deprive it of a considerable source of present revenue, and to occupy a territory it has regarded as its own. If, as stated, the new line expects to build a two-mile tunnel through the mountain, the Rio Grande company can start a branch from some point on the Eagle or Grand river and have its trains running to the banks of the Yampa before the new line can get its tunnel done.

THE SPECIAL SESSION AND THE REVENUE BILL.

THE EXTRAORDINARY session of the Thirteenth general assembly has accomplished the purpose for which it was called together. It has passed the general revenue bill intended to avoid the unconstitutional defects of the measure passed at the regular session. But for these defects there would have been no extra meeting, and the work of this session must be judged for good or evil by the revenue bill.

That this measure as it passed the assembly at the regular session and as it was re-enacted by the extra session is free from defects no one will attempt to claim. There may be in it some things that will require the attention and amendment of future assemblies.

But in the main it may be said that this bill is the result of an honest, and, for the most part, an intelligent effort to provide a sufficient revenue for the needs of the state, and to distribute the burdens of taxation equitably among all property owners of the state. That a large amount of time was consumed in the consideration of the measure, both in the regular and the extra session, is true, but such a consideration was required by the extent and complexity of the interests involved.

It was work that could not be done hurriedly or carelessly.

From the beginning of the state's existence to the Thirtieth general assembly no general revenue law had been enacted. Not only had the old law become inadequate to supply the necessary revenue, but the state had actually outgrown the conditions that made it a proper system of taxation for the state. It was not only insufficient but it was manifestly and grossly unfair. Whatever criticisms there may be of the new law from those who had been lightly taxed under the old one, the only reasonable ground of complaint must be in a showing of present unfairness.

It is unfortunate that the regular session overlooked the errors that made the extra session necessary, but the extra session seems to have performed its work with reasonable diligence and good judgment. Time will prove the quality of its work. All measures of this character, including such a multiplicity of details, must be in a measure tentative, and it is only as they are put to the test of actual experience that we will be able to judge whether they are suited to the needs and conditions of our people.

The new revenue law is undoubtedly a vast improvement over the old one, and it would be well for the people of the state without regard to politics to devote themselves to giving the new law a fair trial, rather than to try to find fault with it from the very beginning.

HONORS WORTHILY BESTOWED.

FEW IF ANY of the volunteer regiments that were sent to the Philippines in response to the request of Admiral Dewey for an army of occupation, made a better record in service than the First Colorado infantry. It seems rather a long time from the capture of the city of Manila to the confirmation by the senate of the brevet nominations of Colorado volunteer officers, who served in the Spanish-American war. But red tape unwinds slowly, and this is a case of which it is particularly true "better late than never."

Major General Hale, Brigadier General McCoy, Colonel Moses, Major Brooks, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson and Lieutenant Perry certainly have reason to be proud of the honor bestowed upon them by the president and congress, and the people of Colorado are also proud of them, and appreciate the honor which their gallant conduct has conferred upon this state.

The record of the First Colorado regiment in the Spanish and Filipino wars shows that the young men of this state are not inferior in patriotism, military ability or courage to those of any other part of the country, and whenever our territory is endangered, or the national honor and interests are assailed, we may feel sure that the volunteers of Colorado will be as prompt to answer the call of duty and as brave and faithful in military service as the members of this regiment have been.

PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THAT rapid progress is being made in the settlement of the Philippine troubles is apparent to every unprejudiced observer, in spite of the fact that only fragmentary and irregular reports of the happenings on the islands are sent to the United States. A great deal of the so-called "news" from the Philippines, outside of the Associated Press dispatches, and a large part of the material used in congressional speeches, is composed of, or based upon old stuff that has been worked over and over for months and even years past. Such, for instance, are the stories of cruelties practiced upon natives by American soldiers, stories of the invincible determination of Filipino leaders to secure their independence, and a large part of the stories of the determination of the people never to submit to American rule over them. Even the testimony of General Hughes, General Otis and others before the senate committee refers largely to facts connected with the early history of the American occupation of the islands.

In notable contrast to these chapters from ancient history is the letter written by Judge Wright, acting civil governor of the Philippines, to General Marcus J. Wright of Washington. This letter is so apt in its description of present-day conditions in the islands, and has such an important bearing upon questions now being discussed, that it is worthy of all prominence:

We are so far removed from the United States that I fear the people at home get rather an inadequate idea of the situation here. The press reports of the last month or more which have reached us here together with the comments thereon, seem to indicate that the general opinion is that the whole islands are either blazing with insurrection or else that outbreaks are prevented only by the use of troops on an extensive scale. This is wholly misleading. The real truth is that in 95 per cent. of the territory of the islands there is no insurrection and Americans go about singly and unarmed with about as much safety as they would in a large majority of the states at home. There is a fast dying insurrection in two provinces of the great island of Luzon, and in the remote southern island of Samar. Here and there in more remote sections there are instances of cattle stealing and occasionally murder or robbery. We are dealing very energetically with the lawless element and the people as a rule are rebuilding their houses where they have been destroyed.

Of course, telegraphic dispatches generally deal alone in something sensational. I apprehend that if any one of us were in a foreign country and received only news of what was happening in the United States in police circles we would get about the same idea of our own country as many of the people seem to have of this. As to the progress we have made in the last year, it is tremendous and to me very encouraging. While I do not look for the millennium either here or elsewhere speedily, I see no reason to doubt that American authority can now be maintained without more troops than indicated by Governor Taft. Of course we must utilize the native in policing his own country just as has been done by England in all her colonies from the beginning.

Of equal significance, though far less in importance, is the letter just received by Secretary Root from Felipe Buencamino, who was one of the leaders in the original Philippine government under Aguinaldo, and is now a member of the Philippine civil service commission, and a friend of the United States government, asking for the early return to the islands of Governor Taft.

These indications of rapid changes in the conditions of affairs in the islands should not be overlooked. They indicate very clearly the wisdom of the Republican policy, that it is not best to make at the present time a formal statement of the intentions of the United States towards the islands. The situation there is certainly not what it was a year ago, and a year from now it probably will be still different. In the meantime, neither the United States nor the people of the islands will lose anything by waiting for the Filipinos to gain true knowledge of the Americans, and for the conditions to become settled in such a way as to allow an opportunity for the growth and expression of a genuine popular sentiment.

MR. O'DONNELL AND SENATOR TELLER.

HON. THOMAS J. O'DONNELL is out with a letter advising Democrats to support Senator Teller for re-election to the senate.

Mr. O'Donnell has long had the reputation of being one of the most sagacious Democrats of the state, and this last effort detracts nothing from his fame.

Colorado is naturally and strongly a Republican state, and were it not for the grafters, boudlers, sloters and generally discredited and disreputable bosses who have seized control of the Republican party for their own selfish aims and purposes, the state would this fall give a Republican majority of at least 25,000.

Even with this terrific handicap the feeling against Fusion maladministration is so strong that the people seem almost willing to swallow the Republican gang rather than longer be cursed with Fusion rule.

Two powerful influences have contributed to the overthrow of the Republican party in Colorado at every state election since 1896.

One, the unpopularity of Republican leadership, and the other the personal popularity of Senator Teller.

It is difficult to determine which has counted the more strongly.

In 1898 undoubtedly Teller's influence settled the result.

In 1900, with McKinley's splendid first administration to go upon, and with all of the national issues in favor of the Republicans, undoubtedly the Republican leadership defeated the ticket.

Last fall, with no question of party leadership to deter them, the old-time Republicans rallied to their party standards and carried 75 per cent. of the counties of the state, and lost Arapahoe only because such leadership was injected into the campaign in that county.

The result of last fall of necessity must have impressed thoughtful Democrats with the character of the political revolution going on in the state, and must have convinced them of the fact that if the Republicans were only wise enough to shake off the barnacles and leeches which held the party by the throat there would not be our chance in four of a Democratic victory in 1902.

Very naturally the far-seeing Democrats concluded that their only chance of success depended upon two conditions, namely:

First. That the Republicans could not change their leadership;

Second. Teller's popularity with the people of the state.

These wise men do not feel certain about what the Republican party may do in the next state convention and therefore they are bound to take Teller as their senatorial candidate before the people.

Mr. O'Donnell has the sagacity to advocate what must be the inevitable programme of the Democratic party, unless, as frequently happens, that party has gone stark

mad upon questions of party policy.

But even with Teller as a candidate of the Fusion forces the Republicans should carry Colorado.

With the wise, patriotic and splendid administration of President Roosevelt as an inspiration, with Republican prosperity holding full sway in every section of the state all old-time Republicans and thousands of converts besides will rally to the party standard, if they are permitted to do so in a manner consistent with the maintenance of their self-respect.

There must be clean, able, patriotic leadership, and equally clean, able and patriotic candidates.

There must be no carping about measures passed by a hostile legislature for the relief of the people, and which measures were demanded by the people themselves.

On the contrary, there should be platform promises and binding pledges of candidates for further and more badly needed reforms than any of those enacted by the opposition.

The Democratic party can be counted upon to use the utmost wisdom in the conduct of its next state campaign, as it has learned much in the last three years from its association and fusion with Silver Republicans and Populists.

The Republicans should not be found wanting in either wisdom or patriotism.

THE NEW SANATORIUM.

THE ORGANIZATION for the new sanatorium that is being planned for Colorado Springs, has been accomplished by the selection of a board of trustees and officers, and a name, "Cragmoor." The publication of the names of the persons who will have charge of the new sanatorium is a sufficient proof that the affairs of the institution will be properly looked after, and that there will be no unnecessary delay in getting them into shape for the construction of the necessary buildings.

Colorado Springs now seems to be in a fair way of securing something that it ought to have had many years ago. When we consider that the climate of this city together with its scenic surroundings, constitute probably the most permanent and undoubtedly one of the most important of its natural resources, it seems almost inconceivable that it should for so long a time have neglected the proper improvement of this resource.

Other places with much less to build upon than we have, have rapidly surpassed us in attracting the class from which we derive the greatest benefit. The people who come back from southern California this spring are agreed upon two points. One of these is that while the hotels and boarding houses of Colorado Springs have been doing a very poor business, those of southern California have been overcrowded. The other is that in climate, scenery and general natural attractions as a winter resort, southern California is very greatly inferior to Colorado, and especially to Colorado Springs.

It is worth while then for us to examine carefully into the reasons for the present discrimination by the winter tourists and health seekers in favor of California, and against Colorado.

Undoubtedly one reason is that we have not been doing as much nor as effective advertising in the past few years as we ought to have done. There is undoubtedly a large class of people in the eastern and central states who would spend their winters here if they knew the exact conditions that prevail in this region, and appreciated the differences between a winter in Colorado Springs and a winter in Iowa or Massachusetts.

We have been advertising our gold mines and some other material resources, but we have neglected to advertise our sunshine and our dry air as we used to do in the early days and as we ought still to be doing now. Colorado Springs might very profitably have devoted a part of the surplus capital that has been put into the mining business in promoting the interests of this city as a winter health and pleasure resort, and if this had been done, the hotels, the boarding houses and the stores of Colorado Springs this winter would have felt the difference.

An even more important reason why the tourist business of Colorado Springs suffers by comparison with that of southern California is that we have neglected to provide modern accommodations for our invalid visitors.

The Antlers hotel and the other well-built and well-managed hotels of the city give the summer visitors all that they need or can reasonably expect.

But there is not at the present time in Colorado Springs, any large modern,

thoroughly equipped invalids' resort, such as are to be

found with ease in the California cities.

What our California friends think of such matters is illustrated by the case of Los Angeles, where 25 local physicians orga-

nized a company, subscribing \$8,000 apiece, put up a \$200,000 sanatorium and have been paying themselves big dividends on their investment ever since.

Colorado Springs ought to be the leading resort city of the west, winter as well as summer. The construction of such a sanatorium as is now planned will do as much towards the accomplishment of this end as the construction of the Antlers hotel has done and is doing for the summer tourist business of the city.

There ought to be no hesitation on the part of any one in doing everything possible to promote and to encourage the success of this undertaking at the earliest possible date.

But when this sanatorium is built, the work to be done will not be completed.

Colorado Springs needs not one, but several institutions of this kind, and they will certainly come in time.

But more than anything else, Colorado Springs needs

a more general appreciation of the importance to the

city and to its permanent interests of the winter tourist

and invalid business, and we need to do more than we

have been doing for the past few years, by advertising

and otherwise, to get people to come here during the

winter, and to treat them while they are here in such a

way that they will want to come back and to bring others

with them.

THE LEGALITY OF BOYCOTTS.

A N INTERESTING DECISION was handed down the other day by the supreme court of the state of Missouri. It declares that courts of equity

have no power to enjoin labor organizations from enforcing boycotts against corporations.

The opinion rendered by Judge Sherwood affirmed the judgment of a lower court, which had refused the application of the Marx & Haas Jeans Clothing company of St. Louis for an injunction to restrain Anthony Watson and other officers of a local Knights of Labor organization, and a branch of the United Garment Workers of America in that city from pushing a boycott.

The supreme court held that if the labor unions of the state were not permitted to tell the story of their wrongs, or their supposed

wrongs, by word of mouth or with pen and print, and to

endeavor to get other persons to aid them by all pos-

sible means in securing redress of such wrongs, the right

of free speech would be endangered and violated.

This decision is an important contribution to the lit-

erature of the labor movement, and is apt to be frequently

referred to in future discussions upon the subject of

boycotts.

It should be understood, however, that this decision

is by a state court, is subject to local, legal and Constitu-

tional limitations, and that it might not apply with equal effect to other states.

There is undoubtedly a disposition in many quarters to deny to labor unions and their members, rights which they undoubtedly possess, and to use the power of the courts to give to corporations means of defense and offense to which they have no valid right.

Judges and lawyers who are unprejudiced and not in the pay of corporations, do not look with favor upon such attempts to twist the powers of the courts for the support of the rich and powerful.

"Government by injunction" has no more earnest opponents than those who appreciate the most what the need and value of an injunction are when issued for a proper purpose.

The decision of the Missouri court is in keeping with the best sentiment of the time. The working man has undoubtedly, and ought to have, an unquestionable right to advance his own interests and to get others to help him in advancing his interests, and it makes no difference in the principle whether this is done singly or in an organization. So long as he does not violate the laws, the mere fact that he is working against the interest of someone else, or what that other person considers to be his interest, should not warrant his condemnation before the public or the Interference by the courts.

Neither is the fear that someone else may take advantage of the situation to break

PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED By Ella Celeste Adams



II. my House Beautiful, where I May never live, may never die! In mine own country from all lands apart; My bethwick of fantasy.

Where God's great mountains touch the slender turrets tower high; At its feet waters dart; oh, my House Beautiful!

And safe within its portals lie The joys that passed me utterly— The love I never have possessed. Ah, me! in mine own house to rest And at a wrangling world go by;

—Theodosia Peckering Garrison.

EVEN the day was at its best when that long anticipated event, the laying of the cornerstone of the Denver Woman's club building, occurred last Monday. Very genuine and hearty are the congratulations that the Colorado Springs club women extend to their sisters. Now that the Denver building is so splendidly under way, we have encouragement to local club women that at least within a like length of time no sooner, than too, may follow the example. If the Woman's club of Colorado Springs proves able to do for the city what the Woman's club of Denver has, then our mayor can agree with the sentiments of Mayor Wright that "the woman's club has been a great help in the administration of municipal affairs" and that whatever it is in his power to grant, the club shall have when it wants it.

Mrs. Decker, president of the Denver Woman's club for the first five years received due praise for the prosperity and efficiency of the club although she very modestly disclaimed it all and refused to speak except at one of the meetings.

In the course of her bright little speech she asserted that the club had done more to advertise Denver than all the pamphlets, leaflets, etc., ever sent out; and that more had been said and written about it than about all the mines and oil wells in the state and her audience evidently agreed with her. Further, that the influence of the club had caused Denver to become an intellectual, moral and physical center, tamed the world over. She also alluded to there being four men's club houses in the city but said that the woman's club house was intended for both men and women.

Without at least one story, Mrs. Decker's brief characteristic speech would seem incomplete. An apopos of her job there was to be a club house, she told in her intimitable way of an old colored man who attended a Grand Army reunion. On his return home he was asked if he had a good time. "To this question he replied "No," he didn't have a good time. Finally, much to the relief of his friends, he explained, "No, I didn't have a good time. I had the 'onliest' time of my life."

Besides deciding that hereafter the Mother's congress would be held biennially instead of annually, the vital change was made in the constitution whereby the name of the organization was altered to allow for the expansion of the movement into a congress of fathers and mothers. Since the duties of fathers goes beyond merely supplying the physical needs of the child, and the responsibility should not be left to the mothers alone, this departure is a most admirable one. This presages the happy day which is sure to come in the natural evolution of affairs when all the larger interests of the home life will become interdependent as never before in the history of the family relation.

In the passing away of Colonel Francis Wayland Parker, those who knew best about his benevolent work feel a sense of personal loss. They realize the wide influence he exerted, devoted as he was to the foremost educational needs of our times.

Though radical in his ideas he was just such a one as was needed to stir up the system, educationally, for the betterment, and distinct departure from time worn ruts.

While the criticism is made that with Colonel Parker feeling rather than reason dominates his actions, he had hosts of admirers. Among them none were so loyal as the many mothers and representatives of the interested fathers and children who formed the nucleus of the Mother's congress. They came in touch with Colonel Parker at their sessions and told the cheering influence of his thorough sympathy for he ever gave his best endeavors toward its success.

Charlotte Teller, who reviews Frau Brack's work for the current *Journal of Political Economy*, says the student of social evolution knows that the small kitchen must go, as did the small workshop. (*Woman's Journal*.)

Amid the multiplicity of women's magazines, it seems hard to imagine a time of any culture without them. But it was as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century that it first saw the light. Its birth was due to Queen Anne, who has been called by general consent, "The Good." The usual historians are so much taken up with political intrigues at home and wars abroad that they do not give her the credit that is her due in her endeavors to raise the position of women, writes Louise Almuth Nash in the *Woman's Tribune*.

She was exceedingly just and humane, and she could not see the justice in being outshined by other half of humanity being outshined by the other half.

"Why should not women work for their own support, when they are capable and wish it?" she would ask, declaring that many of the pursuits of men should naturally belong to women. She succeeded in opening out several of these to her own sex, establishing various institutions for their benefit. She saw no reason why intellectual women should not embark in literature as a profession, and was bent on endowing a woman's college with a certain Mary Astell as its founder and head. But some celebrities, led by Swift, covered the queen's scheme with ridicule; so much so, that her ministers prevented her from carrying out her scheme.

In one innovation, however, the literary ladies were successful. They could not find a college, but they founded a magazine that catered exclusively for women. It was called *The Ladies' Diary or Woman's Almanack*. The editor, one W. Tippet, had of course an elegant salutation to her majesty in the first issue. There was likewise a "picture in copper" of the queen and a string of verses in her praise. According to the prospectus, the Almanack contained a section for love, marriage, presenting (not hearts, but) flowers, perfumery, bills of fare and many other concerns peculiar to the fair sex." Then followed the calendar, "with the common notes of the year, when marriage comes in and out," and the eclipses.

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A man must put forth his best and greatest efforts to win a reputation. After failing to keep up the gait,

Heaven overarches earth and sea.

Earth and sea are set-bitterness.

Clouds of rain that drown, reorient.

The few dim lights along the distant town;

And then the sunless, dreary day goes down.

And oh, the long night waste that lies ahead.

—Albert Shadow, Belvoir, N. J., March Scribner's.

Evening in March.

Fairlying leas where grows the wild night wind,

Dun, godden earth beneath a starless sky.

Chill gusts of rain that drown, reorient.

The few dim lights along the distant town;

And then the sunless, dreary day goes down.

Look up with me until we see.

The thud break and the shadows fly.

If so tomorrow day?

—Captain G. Rossell.

After All.
We take our share of fretting,
Of grieving and forgetting;
The paths are often rough and steep, and
Headless feet may fall;

But yet the days are cheery,

And night brings rest when weary,

And somehow this old planet is a good
world, after all.

Though sharp may be our trouble,

The brave surpass the cowards, and the

bold are like a wall

To guard the drowsy ever,

And somehow this old earth remains a

bright world, after all.

There's always love that's caring,

And shielding and forebearing,

Dear woman's love to hold us close and

Keep our hearts in thrall;

There's home to share together

In calm or stormy weather,

And while the hearth-flame burns it is a

good world, after all.

The hen of children's voices,

The clance of happy voices,

The burble-sounds of hope and faith through

Fugs and mist that call;

The heaven that stretches o'er us,

The better days before us,

They'll come to make this earth a

good world, after all.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in the Woman's Home Companion.

* *

Is the Kitchen the Basis of the Family?

The German student of domestic problems, Lily Braun, has published a book on "Women's Work and Domestic Economy," the burden of which is "Domesticism in the kitchen and a sentimental regard for the traditional hearth-stone must not be met by co-operative action and a consciousness of the historical development of the family."

She agrees with Charlotte Perkins Gilman that a "family unity which is bound together with a tablecloth is of questionable value." Frau Braun says that while, in course of time the hearth-stone has been supplanted by the central heating system and the hundred and one hearthstone activities become specialized, the hearthstone idea has become so incorporated in the social creed that to disagree with those who believe the individual cookstove is as necessary as the individual conscience, is to be accused of social heresy. She proposes a plan for co-operative housekeeping which is not altogether novel upon the minds of the world. The points of advantage for the working people are most evident when the care of children is concerned. Trained nurses, as well as trained cooks, are regarded as essential in her plan. In a large apartment house, built for co-operative housekeeping the privacy of the family would still be maintained in spite of the disappearance of the private kitchen. Meals, cooked in the central kitchen, could be eaten in the common dining room, or could be taken to the apartments of those who prefer their own dining rooms. The means for undertaking such an establishment are discussed with a recognition of the present dependence of labor upon capital.

The Washington Post, describing the crowd, said: "People were sitting everywhere, except on the floor, and they might have taken possession of that if allowed."

Ex-Representative William Bright of Wyoming, who introduced the woman suffrage bill in the territorial legislature of 1880, said in part:

It has been reported that woman suffrage in Wyoming was granted as a joke. That bill was introduced in all seriousness. I thought my wife was superior to any convict or lunatic in Wyoming; and Mrs. Esther Morris had laid me down with woman suffrage before I went to the legislature. I had never thought much about it before knowing her. She came to the mining camp of South Pass with her family; and after she was made a fixture of the peace, there was one man in South Pass who was filled with disgust at the thought of a woman holding such a position, and he went out into the street and shot his pistol off to show his contempt for her authority. He was brought before her, and the old lady sat and looked at him very dignifiedly, through her glasses. Her son Robert, now a rich merchant, was acting as clerk of the court. Mrs. Morris said to him: "I don't think you're treating this court with proper respect; I'll put you in jail for 48 hours or bread and water;" and when he came out, never saw a man filled with so much respect for any court as he had for Mrs. Morris. One of her sons is now a United States treasurer, and is other is in the head of the largest mercantile house in Wyoming. This shows that she did not have to vote all day long and neglect the bringing up of her family.

Of all the addresses of the evening none was more enthusiastically received than that of Miss Susan B. Anthony. She received an ovation when she arose to speak. She said:

I have always been rather glad that I was not one of the pioneers. At the time of that early woman's rights convention in Rochester, I was away teaching. I came home on vacation, and found my mother and all the family talking about the beauty of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other women of the convention. I was inclined to laugh at the whole matter—but I took the old New York Tribune—it was a paper then—and I read the report of the Woman's Rights convention of 1850 at Worcester, Mass., where all the great people were. I remember that at convention Lucy Stone said she did not want it written on her tombstone that she was some man's relation; that she was some man's relation; she saw no reason why intellectual women should not embark in literature as a profession, and was bent on endowing a woman's college with a certain Mary Astell as its founder and head. But some celebrities, led by Swift, covered the queen's scheme with ridicule; so much so, that her ministers prevented her from carrying out her scheme.

In 1853 I attended the Teachers convention, and made my first speech, an account of which I have been asked to give tonight. The meeting was held in a big hall like this. There were about a thousand women and a little handful of men; but the men did all the talking. They discussed the question why teachers were not as much respected as men of other professions—doctors, lawyers, and ministers. I rose and addressed the president. He leaned over and said, condescendingly: "What will the lady have?" It never entered that man's cranium that I wanted to speak. I said, "I should like to say a word on the subject under discussion." He was completely confounded and asked the convention whether leave should be given. He looked right down at the little group of men around him; and it was just for me that he did not turn over to the thousand women. They were thoroughly scandalized. As I went out I heard many a laugh.

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Look up with me until we see.

The thud break and the shadows fly.

If so tomorrow day?

—Albert Shadow, Belvoir, N. J., March Scribner's.

Evening in March.

Fairlying leas where grows the wild night wind,

Dun, godden earth beneath a starless sky.

Chill gusts of rain that drown, reorient.

The few dim lights along the distant town;

And then the sunless, dreary day goes down.

Look up with me until we see.

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MINES AND MINING

LEASE ON DOCTOR JACK POT.

Cripple Creek, March 28.—J. G. Whillock, leasing a block of the old Denver workings of the Doctor-Jack Pot, today sent out a 15-ton shipment of sorted rock from the dump of the lease, expected to bring returns of \$50 per ton or better. Mr. Whillock also has about two carloads of ore ready to be shipped. This ore is from the 300-foot level and is of an average grade that will return over \$40 per ton. Steady work in breaking ore is being accomplished, and practically no development has been found necessary by Mr. Whillock since taking hold of the property. The shot in the 300-foot level varies from one to three and one-half feet in width and the values have been found to be unusually steady.

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DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Each time the United States Government has officially tested the baking powders the report has shown Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to be of superlative leavening strength, free from alum, absolutely pure and wholesome.

This is gratifying, for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is depended upon by millions of people to raise their daily bread.

Note.—These Government inquiries also developed the fact that there are many mixtures upon the market made in imitation of baking powder, but containing alum or other caustic acid, whose use in food is dangerous.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT.

Mr. Millbright who has been at the ranch for a few weeks returned to Colorado Springs Monday.

The spelling match at the school house Tuesday evening was a great success. The children and many of their elders were present to spell. In the first contest Mrs. McConnell was champion and in the second Mr. Neilson stood the longest. All enjoyed it so much that it was voted to have another next Friday night.

Rev. Mr. Bell went to Colorado Springs Wednesday to officiate at the Smith-Kingsolver wedding.

Sidney Snooks returned from Cripple Creek last week.

One of the Simpson boys had his arm broken last Tuesday by a horse kicking him.

Rev. Mr. Smith of Colorado Springs preached here Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John Eppier entertained at cards Wednesday evening, 11 o'clock, and dinner was served. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Rupp, Mr. and Mrs. Younger, Mr. and Mrs. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Kilian, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Cobb, Miss Stone, Mr. Limbach, Mr. Talbot, Mr. McFarland and Mr. Higby.

Mr. Talbot took charge of the meat market Thursday.

Mrs. Taylor went to Colorado Springs to work Saturday. Her little girl remained with Mrs. Kiser.

Mr. Woodward of Colorado Springs transacted business in Monument Saturday.

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. George Stamm Saturday afternoon, a daughter. Both mother and child are doing well.

Miss Anna Russell of Cherry Creek, returned from a visit in Denver Saturday.

Mr. John Bishop of Table Rock, has moved to Denver to enter Denver University where he will study for the ministry.

Mr. Thomas Chase drove to Eastonville Wednesday.

The W. C. T. U. held a business meeting at Mrs. Curry's Thursday afternoon.

Miss Gladys Gwillim who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Galley, returned to Colorado Springs Saturday.

Mrs. Maddox was called to Flagler, Colorado, Thursday by the death of her sister-in-law. She returned home Saturday evening.

Mrs. Snyder and daughter of Des Moines, Iowa, joined her husband and son here Wednesday. They have gone to housekeeping in the Newbro house.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Sailor, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, Mrs. Petereson and Mr. Chadwick were entertained at the McGuire ranch Saturday.

The Colorado Springs Sanatorium

Uses Exclusively the Famous Water
—of—

The Dr. Horn Mineral Springs

Colorado Springs, Colo.

A URIC ACID SOLVENT

and

A specific cure for all Kidney troubles and resulting effects such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sciatica and Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout.

ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF. GOODALE, of Colorado College.

Potassium sulphate 1.25

Sodium sulphate 40

Sodium chloride 1.60

Sodium carbonate 1.75

Calcium carbonate 7.32

Magnesium carbonate 3.38

Silica 65

Oxide of iron and aluminum 47

Figures given are grains per gallon. (U. S.) Stephen L. Goodale.

For information regarding the Sanatorium or Springs, write to

**Dr. T. G. Horn,
COLORADO SPRINGS.**

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Dow of Colorado Springs spent few days in Green Mountain Falls last week.

Mr. Hart of Cascade is helping Mr. Brown. They are still working in the mine at the Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis of Poplar Bluff, Mo., arrived here last week. They are staying with Mr. Childs. Mr. Davis is president of the Brotherhood Gold Mining and Milling company at Crystalia.

Mr. Morrison and wife are here from Poplar Bluff to spend a few weeks. They are staying with Mr. Childs at Crystalia.

Mr. Hamilton and family arrived here from Chicago last week. They have taken the Shebedean cottage at Crystalia.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Jewett, Mrs. Howard and daughter, Maud, and Mrs. Shoup, spent a very pleasant eve last Saturday evening at Judge Martin's at Crystalia.

Mr. B. C. Jewett and James, Jr., will start on a camping trip to Denver next week if the weather will permit.

Mr. McCormick went to Colorado Springs to spend a few days.

Mr. Cutshaw has gone to Colorado Springs to spend the summer.

Mr. Arthur Baker visited friends in Colorado Springs last week.

Mr. C. C. Hirons visited Mr. Orval Weaver in Cripple Creek a short time ago.

Miss Maud Howard visited friends in Manitou and Colorado Springs Friday and Saturday.

Work has commenced on the cellar of Mr. Dow's new house.

Mr. H. Kessler went to Denver to spend Sunday with his family.

PEYTON

The entertainment given at Peyton school house was a success socially, but on account of the threatening weather the audience was not very large. The net proceeds were \$14.50.

Mr. Harlan Baker and Misses Cora and Susie Barnhart of Colorado Springs visited Mr. Prather Baker and family Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. J. M. Bradshaw is building a telephone line from his residence to Eastonville.

C. Zimmerman is doing carpenter work for W. H. Hopper on the Table land.

There will be a meeting of the voters of this place at the Peyton school house Monday, March 31, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of discussing the proposition of uniting two or more school districts for the purpose of having a High school. Everybody invited to attend.

Miss Stockdal closed a seven months term of school in Franklin district, No. 1, on March 22, and left for Colorado Springs Monday afternoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Colorado Springs, expects to organize a Yeomen lodge here in the near future. He already has about 25 candidates.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwin of Palmer Lake, were in Monument Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Bell will hold Easter services at the church Sunday morning. Every one is cordially invited to attend.

Mr. F. W. Bell returned from a six weeks' visit to points of interest in California Saturday morning. While he thoroughly enjoyed his stay, it was much delighted by it he was glad to get back to Colorado. Mr. Bell visited Mr. Kelsey's family at Santa Barbara. He is doing well and likes California very much.

ELICOTT.

A very pleasant dance was given Friday at the John Leclond ranch, by Mr. and Mrs. O. Flinn.

Mr. Hopkins and Miss Anna Kemp were in Colorado Springs Friday and Saturday on business.

A heavy windstorm on Saturday was followed by a general snow all day Sunday, putting the ground in fine shape to plow.

It is reported that the McCarthy family will move on the Hanlon ranch in the spring.

Mr. Percy Leslie has purchased the Ferguson ranch from H. C. Leonard for about \$100. He will take possession about the 1st of April.

Miss Anna Kemp reports an average attendance of 15 scholars last week at the Pleasant Valley school house.

Mr. G. H. Ellcott arrived here from Tincup last Saturday. He reports lots of snow west of St. Elmo, but scarcely any this side.

The county commissioners have appointed Mr. C. C. Bradshaw road overseer for this district. The selection is generally approved by all the residents of this locality, as Mr. Bradshaw did more last year towards improving the roads, than has been done in the previous five years.

Misses Ives and Denning are still at work on Mr. John Baxter's well.

Mr. A. J. Downing and Mr. Ross, of Dillon, are doing well and likes California very much.

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The Peyton oil boom is progressing slowly.

FALCON

Messrs. N. N. McEwen and J. F. Everly went to Pueblo on the 15th to the Clark Magnetic well for treatment for rheumatism.

D. T. Cuthbert returned from Limon on Friday morning and resumed his old position at the office.

Shannon Kelly has been at St. Francis hospital nearly two weeks for treatment for his broken leg. For a time he was very low and fears were felt for his recovery but he is improving.

Misses Sillie and Marguerite Dyer were Spring visitors the past week.

Mr. J. W. Blum came down from Denver on Wednesday and was very warmly welcomed by his many friends here. He expects to build an addition to Mrs. Logan's house on her ranch.

Mrs. N. N. McEwen received a letter from California stating that Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Neitz, formerly of this place, are the parents of a daughter born March 12.

Chas. and Adelbert Everly left on Tuesday for the home of the former at New Hampton, Mo.

It is reported that the Hill ranch has been sold to Mr. Hobbs.

Mr. Rohr, who has been spending some time at Dr. Hill's, left for his home at Austin, Tex., the last of the week.

Falcon Circle Woodmen of the World and Falcon Camp Woodmen of the World gave a very pleasing entertainment on the 15th at the Woodman hall. A very nice lunch was served, and a most pleasant evening spent.

Mrs. Herbert Johnson, and daughter, Miss Lillian Johnson, are spending two days with Mr. Johnson.

Leslie Cauthorn returned on Saturday from a week's visit at his home at Manzano, Kans. Clarence Wood assisted in the store during his absence.

Miss Josephine Galaher of Salida is visiting her brother, H. V. Galaher, agent for the Colorado & Southern at this point.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scott and children and Miss Ella Kelly came up from Alamosa a few days ago and are visiting Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Scott's mother.

Mrs. J. F. Carrolle was a visitor at the Springs on Wednesday.

Miss Mable Paaf came down from Central City Sunday afternoon and is spending a few days with Anna Alexander.

Mr. Craig spent a few days in the Springs the past week.

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

Alamo 4 43

Alton Con 24 28

Ames 14 20

Anderson 14 20

Antelope 14 20

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